



Anthony Caravella

On November 5, 1983, 58-year-old Ada Jankowski was raped and stabbed to death on the grounds of an elementary school in Miramar, Florida after leaving a bar with a man named Anthony Martinez. Police said she was stabbed 29 times.

On December 28, 1983, 15-year-old Anthony Caravella was arrested for a failing to appear in juvenile court on a grand theft charge. While in custody, he was questioned about the murder. Caravella, who had an IQ of 67, ultimately gave four recorded statements to police—none of them the same—implicating himself in the murder.

Not only were the statements different, but they conflicted with the evidence. Caravella told police at first that the crime was committed by three other juveniles. Then he said that he had committed the crime and had hit the victim over the head with a Pepsi bottle when in fact she had been raped, strangled and stabbed. He called the victim a “girl,” despite her age, and said she was taller than him when she was 8 inches shorter. He said the victim’s pants were completely removed, when they were partially on. He said the victim’s shoes were both off, when one was still on.

On August 3, 1984, Caravella, who had turned 16, was convicted by a jury, almost solely on the basis of his statements to police. No physical evidence linked him to the crime. His attorneys contended that Caravella was beaten and threatened by police until he confessed. Caravella was sentenced to life in prison.

In May of 2001, attorneys for Caravella persuaded Broward County prosecutors to agree to test physical evidence from the crime, including several hairs found on the victim, a T-shirt, a steak knife and a vaginal swab.

In November 2001, authorities reported that tests were inconclusive on the rape kit as well as fingernail scrapings. Broward County lab analysts said they could not find any sperm.

In 2002, while prosecutors were reviewing the evidence, they came across a tape of a telephone call made to a detective in the case from a friend of Caravella’s who said that he took part in the murder with Caravella. At the time, the friend was questioned further and denied involvement.

Defense attorneys contended the tape was never turned over prior to Caravella’s trial.

Despite the inclusive results of the Broward County lab analysis, the evidence was later sent to Dr. Edward Blake, a DNA expert in California, who was able to isolate sperm and in September 2009, authorities said that Caravella was eliminated as the source of sperm found in the victim’s body.

On September 10, 2009, with the agreement of prosecutors, Caravella was released from prison while the state of Florida attempted to duplicate Blake’s test results. When the results were confirmed, the prosecution dismissed the charges on March 25, 2010.

State: Florida

County: Broward

Most Serious Crime: Murder

Additional Convictions: Rape

Reported Crime Date: 1983

Convicted: 1984

Exonerated: 2010

Sentence: Life

Race: Caucasian

Sex: Male

Age: 15

Contributing Factors: False Confession

Did DNA evidence contribute to the exoneration? Yes
:

The case was re-opened and investigators began focusing on Anthony Martinez, the man last seen with Jankowski. In November 2010, Martinez, 44, died of a heart attack in upstate New York. A family member said at the time that authorities had informed them that DNA from the crime scene was a match or partial match to Martinez's DNA.

In June, 2011, a wrongful conviction suit was filed on behalf of Caravella against the Broward County Sheriff's Office, the city of Miramar, and several former officers who, the lawsuit alleges, lied and hid evidence.

– *Maurice Possley*

[Report an error or add more information about this case.](#)

EXONERATION NEWS

[MORE NEWS...](#)

CONTACT US

We welcome new information from any source about the exoneration cases that are already on our list and about new cases that might be exoneration cases. And we will be happy to respond to inquiries about the Registry.

- + [Tell us about an exoneration that we may have missed](#)
- + [Correct an error or add information about an exoneration on our list](#)
- + [Other information about the Registry](#)

ABOUT THE REGISTRY

The National Registry of Exonerations is a joint project of the University of the Michigan Law School and the Center on Wrongful Convictions at Northwestern University School of Law.

Follow Us:  

Copyright 2012. All rights reserved.

Center on
Wrongful Convictions
 Bluhm Legal Clinic
Northwestern Law

 Michigan Law
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LAW SCHOOL

http://articles.sun-sentinel.com/2010-03-25/news/fl-caravella-dna-murder-20100324-25_1_anthony-caravella-dna-testing-murder-conviction

After 26 years, Anthony Caravella is a free man

Judge throws out rape and murder conviction, apologizes on behalf of state

March 25, 2010|By Paula McMahan, Sun Sentinel

A judge apologized to Anthony Caravella in court Thursday morning and threw out his conviction for rape and murder and the life sentence imposed for those crimes.

Caravella, 41, served more than half his life — close to 26 years — in prison before being exonerated by DNA testing.

"The past couple of years a lot of people have worked very hard for you ... on the other hand, there are some people who may owe you an apology," Broward Circuit Judge Thomas M. Lynch IV told Caravella as he tossed out the conviction.

"Let me take the opportunity to apologize to you for the criminal justice system of the state of Florida," Lynch said to Caravella. "Good luck in the future, sir."

The lawyers, defendants and other members of the public who were in court burst into spontaneous applause.

Outside in the hallway, the pretrial release officer who had been monitoring Caravella since he was temporarily released six months ago offered to let him cut off the GPS device he was wearing around his ankle. She handed Caravella the clippers, but had to step in when he couldn't manage.

"I waited a very long time for this — it feels good, man," Caravella said. Without the tracking device, he said he felt about 10 pounds lighter.

He turned to his public defender, Diane Cuddihy, and said, "What do I do now?"

"Now you go home," she said.

His immediate plans, Caravella said, were "just getting my life in order."

On Wednesday, DNA test results exonerated Caravella in the Nov. 5, 1983, rape and murder of Ada Cox Jankowski, 58, in Miramar. Broward prosecutors agreed then to ask Lynch to throw out his conviction and life sentence.

"I never had any doubt that Anthony was innocent," said Cuddihy, who worked for nine years to free him. "The shocking thing is that an innocent man can be convicted like this." Caravella was 15 and had an IQ of 67, which experts say is mildly mentally retarded, when he was charged with rape and murder.

Broward prosecutors took the very unusual step of temporarily releasing Caravella on Sept. 10, when earlier tests seemed to clear him. But he had to wear the monitor and obey a curfew while prosecutors did more forensic testing.

"I feel good, man, because I've never been free all this time," Caravella said Wednesday evening when told of the test results. "When they let me walk out that [prison] door, I was free but I wasn't free, because it was all hanging over my head. Now I'll be really free."

Prosecutor Carolyn McCann said Wednesday that a second independent lab ruled out Caravella as the source of genetic evidence found on the victim.

McCann said the Broward State Attorney's Office did the right thing when it agreed to

defense requests for two earlier DNA tests, one done by the Broward Sheriff's Office lab in 2001 that did not implicate or clear him, and a second set of tests by a California lab last year that appeared to clear him. The third set of tests — by a Virginia lab — was conducted over the past six months at the prosecution's request.

"The evidence against him was provided by Anthony Caravella himself, but we cannot ignore this DNA evidence," McCann said. "I cannot explain why people confess to police about crimes they did not commit."

Miramar police had few leads or suspects in the murder of Jankowski, who was stabbed 23 times. Caravella became a suspect several weeks after the crime, when police arrested him on an unrelated juvenile case and asked about the slaying.

Caravella confessed in four increasingly incriminating taped statements he gave to police. In 2009, Cuddihy said new evidence showed that police hit and coerced the mentally challenged teen into confessing, with the promise that a girlfriend would be freed if he helped them. He started talking and she was freed.

Caravella said he thought he was playing "head games" with police and they would look foolish when they wouldn't be able to prove that he did it. Instead, the Broward State Attorney's Office sought the death penalty at his 1984 trial.

Caravella's first appeal was rejected, and he languished in state prison until 2001, when his youngest brother, Larry Dunlap, called the Sun Sentinel. Dunlap asked whether DNA testing, not available when Caravella was convicted, could clear him. The reporter interviewed the family, reviewed the court case file and found some causes for concern, then put Dunlap in touch with the Broward Public Defender's Office.

Both the defense's and the Sun Sentinel's review of Caravella's case in 2001 revealed inconsistencies between evidence in the case and his eventual confession. The taped statements and other records showed that police, perhaps unwittingly, provided him with some details about the crime that he regurgitated in later statements. Officers also had lengthy periods of time alone with him, interactions that were not taped, between the interviews. The defense also said that then-prosecutor Robert Carney and police did not turn over evidence to the defense that might have helped him in 1984.

While Caravella may be entitled to financial compensation, he and his attorney said before Thursday's hearing that they have been devoting all their efforts so far to proving his innocence, not focusing on money.

Paula McMahan can be reached at pmcmahan@SunSentinel.com or 954-356-4533.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE
17th JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN AND
FOR BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA

CASE NO:

DONALD SPADARO, as limited guardian
for ANTHONY CARAVELLA,

Plaintiff,

v.

CITY OF MIRAMAR, a municipality;
GEORGE H. PIERSON, JR., WILLIAM
MANTESTA, and WILLIAM FREDERICK
GUESS, individually and in their official
capacities as former police officers for the
CITY OF MIRAMAR; AL LAMBERTI,
in his official capacity as the Sheriff of Broward
County; KENNETH C. JENNE, II, individually
and in his official capacity as the former Sheriff
of Broward County; ANTHONY FANTIGRASSI,
individually and in his official capacity as a former
deputy sheriff for the Broward County Sheriff's office,

Defendants.

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff, ANTHONY CARAVELLA, sues Defendants, jointly and
severally, and alleges:

JURISDICTION

1. This is an action for damages in excess of fifteen thousand
(\$15,000.00) dollars, arising out of one or more violations of State and Federal

laws, detailed below.

2. This action is brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§1983, 1988, 18 U.S.C. §§1961,1962, and the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, §772, Florida Statutes, and the tort law of Florida. Jurisdiction is founded on 28 U.S.C. §1331, 1343, 42 U.S.C. §1988, the constitutional provisions mentioned above, and under the tort law of Florida.

3. In connection with the acts, practices and violations alleged below, the Defendants have each, either directly or indirectly, violated the Plaintiff's constitutional rights.

4. This action is also instituted pursuant to Florida Statute §772, Civil Remedies for Criminal Practices and/or 18 U.S.C. §1964 Civil Remedies, paragraph (c).

5. All conditions precedent under Florida law for the filing of this lawsuit have been satisfied. (Exhibit A).

6. The Plaintiff seeks an award of damages for permanent, physical, mental and emotional injuries, loss of earning capacity, loss of enjoyment of life, punitive damages, court costs and attorney fees.

PARTIES

7. The Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA, at all times material hereto, has been a United States citizen.

8. Defendant CITY OF MIRAMAR is a municipality located in

Broward County, Florida and is responsible, through its officers, employees, servants, and agents, for enforcing the regulations of the Defendant CITY OF MIRAMAR and for ensuring that its officers, employees, servants, and agents obey the laws of the State of Florida and the United States.

9. Defendant GEORGE H. PIERSON, JR., at all times material to this complaint, was a duly appointed police officer with the City of Miramar Police Department, acting under color of law, to wit, under color of the statutes, ordinances, regulations, policies, customs and usages of the State of Florida and/or Broward County. Defendant PIERSON is being sued in his individual and official capacities.

10. Defendant WILLIAM MANTESTA, at all times material to this complaint, was a duly appointed police officer with the City of Miramar Police Department, acting under color of law, to wit, under color of the statutes, ordinances, regulations, policies, customs and usages of the State of Florida and/or Broward County. Defendant MANTESTA is being sued in his individual and official capacities.

11. Defendant WILLIAM FREDERICK GUESS, at all times material to this complaint, was a duly appointed police officer with the City of Miramar Police Department, acting under color of law, to wit, under color of the statutes, ordinances, regulations, policies, customs and usages of the State of Florida and/or Broward County. Defendant GUESS is being sued in his individual and official capacities.

12. Defendant AL LAMBERTI is the Sheriff of Broward County. Said Defendant is responsible, as Sheriff, for the conduct of the deputies in his employ and ensuring that his deputies, employees, servants and agents obey the laws of the State of Florida and the United States. Defendant LAMBERTI is being sued in his official capacity.

13. Defendant KENNETH C. JENNE II was the Sheriff of Broward County from January, 1998 to September, 2007. During his tenure, said Defendant was responsible for the conduct of the deputies in his employ and ensuring that his deputies, employees, servants and agents obey the laws of the State of Florida and the United States. Defendant JENNE is being sued in his individual and official capacities.

14. Defendant ANTHONY FANTIGRASSI, at all times material to this complaint, was a duly appointed deputy sheriff with the Broward County Sheriff's Office, acting under color of law, to wit, under color of the statutes, ordinances, regulations, policies, customs and usages of the State of Florida and/or Broward County. Defendant FANTIGRASSI is being sued in his individual and official capacities.

15. Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, and GUESS violated the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA's constitutional rights under the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution. It is further alleged that these violations were committed as a result of the deliberate indifference, and the policies and customs, of Defendant CITY OF MIRAMAR.

16. Defendant FANTIGRASSI violated the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA's constitutional rights under the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution. It is further alleged that these violations were committed as a result of the deliberate indifference, and the policies and customs, of Defendants JENNE and LAMBERTI.

17. Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS, FANTIGRASSI and JENNE, are each persons under Florida Statute §1.01 and/or 18 U.S.C. §1961 (3) .

18. The Broward County Sheriff's Office is an enterprise within the meaning of §772.102(3), Florida Statutes and/or 18 U.S.C. §1961(4). The activities of said enterprise affects interstate commerce.

19. The City of Miramar Police Department is an enterprise within the meaning of §772.102(3), Florida Statutes and/or 18 U.S.C. §1961(4). The activities of said enterprise affects interstate commerce.

20. The relationship between Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, and GUESS constitutes an enterprise under Florida Statute §772.102(3) and/or 18 U.S.C. §1961(4).

21. The relationship between Defendants FANTIGRASSI and JENNE constitutes an enterprise under Florida Statute §772.102(3) and/or 18 U.S.C. §1961(4).

22. Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, and GUESS have engaged in a pattern of conspiracy and criminal activities and/or racketeering activities in violation of §772.103, Florida Statutes and/or 18 U.S.C. §1962, et. seq..

23. Defendants FANTIGRASSI and JENNE have engaged in a pattern of conspiracy and criminal activities and/or racketeering activities in violation of §772.103, Florida Statutes and/or 18 U.S.C. §1962, et. seq..

24. The relationship between Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS, FANTIGRASSI and JENNE constitutes an association-in-fact enterprise under §772.102(3), Florida Statutes and/or 18 U.S.C. §1961(4).

25. Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS, FANTIGRASSI, and JENNE have engaged in activities or a pattern or practice of conspiracy constituting criminal and/or racketeering activities in violation of §772.103, Florida Statutes and/or 18 U.S.C. §1962, et. seq.

26. At all times material hereto, and in all of their acts described herein, Defendants were acting under color of State law and color of their authority as public officials and public employees.

ALLEGATIONS OF FACT

A. The murder of Ada Jankowski

____ 27. On the morning of November 5, 1983, the body of Ada Jankowski was found on the grounds in an area northeast of the main building of the Miramar Elementary School.

28. Ms. Jankowski had been brutally raped and murdered.

____ 29. Ms. Jankowski was last seen in the early morning hours of November 5th at the Miramar Lounge. She was originally seen with her husband, John

Jankowski, until he left after arguing with his wife. Ms. Jankowski was last seen leaving the Lounge with Anthony Martinez at 3:00 a.m..

30. Ms. Jankowski suffered extensive injuries to her face and head, multiple stab wounds to the face, neck, abdomen, chest, back, buttocks, arms, legs and around the vagina and rectum. She had been strangled with a piece of wire, which was the main cause of death.

31. Physical evidence was collected from the crime scene and at the Broward County Medical Examiner's office.

32. Ada Jankowski was 58 years old, 104 pounds and five feet two inches tall.

33. On November 5, 1983, Defendants GUESS, MANTESTA and PIERSON, as well as other members of the City of Miramar Police Department, were at the crime scene. At that time, Cyril Cozier, had been observed in the area wearing a bloody shirt.

34. On November 5, 1983, Mr. Cozier was questioned and his bloody shirt was collected by Defendant PIERSON of the City of Miramar Police Department. Mr. Cozier was observed to have injuries consistent with having recently been in an altercation. Defendant PIERSON placed Cozier's shirt into an evidence bag and took it to the police station.

35. On November 5, 1983, Defendant PIERSON personally pulled all the hairs off of Cozier's shirt and placed the hairs in envelopes, which he sealed and marked. At the time of this procedure, no evidence from the Jankowski homicide

was present in the room.

36. On November 5, 1983, Defendant PIERSON place the Cozier shirt in a separate evidence bag, sealing and marking it. No evidence obtained from the Miramar Elementary School crime scene nor the Broward County Medical Examiner was present during this procedure.

37. On November 8, 1983, all evidence obtained from the crime scene and the medical examiner's office, concerning the death of Ada Jankowski and the Cozier evidence, was submitted to the Broward County Sheriff's Office laboratory for analysis and, from there, the sealed envelopes containing hairs and fibers were sent directly to the FBI.

38. All the processing of the evidence by the BSO lab had been completed by November 23, 1983. On that same day, it was picked up by two Miramar police officers and turned over to Lieutenant Merritt for storage in the Miramar Police Department property room.

39. On November 5th and again on November 11th, 1983, Anthony Martinez, the seventeen year old juvenile last seen leaving the Lounge with Ms. Jankowski, was questioned by Defendants GUESS and PIERSON. After Martinez denied any involvement in the rape/murder, Mr. Martinez's mother thereafter refused to allow any further questioning of her son and refused to allow her son to provide any hair or blood samples.

40. On November 17, 1983, twelve days after the murder of Ada Jankowski, Defendants PIERSON and GUESS learned that, in Davie, only six

miles away from the Jankowski crime scene, an assailant had broken into the car of a waitress, hiding in the back seat of the vehicle. As she got into the car and started to drive, the assailant put a thin wire around her neck, threatening to kill her if she did not follow his instructions. The victim was able to get away from her assailant pulling the wire from his hands. A composite of that suspect was made and attached to the Jankowski case file.

41. On December 13, 1983, a young Miramar woman was abducted at knife point from the parking lot directly across the street from the Miramar Lounge and forced to drive to Melbourne, where her attacker attempted to rape her. A composite of that suspect was attached to the Jankowski case file.

42. The murder was widely discussed by the residents in the neighborhood and it was reported to police that a number of juveniles bragged that they had information or knew who had committed the crime. These juveniles included Dale Patton and Ray Stephen Chappell, aka Animal.

43. Prior to November 5, 1983, Defendants GUESS, MANTESTA and PIERSON knew ANTHONY CARAVELLA, a fifteen year old boy, who lived with his mother and siblings in the City of Miramar.

44. The Plaintiff had previously been used by Defendants GUESS and PIERSON as an informant regarding criminal activities in the Miramar neighborhood.

45. Defendant MANTESTA would manipulate the Plaintiff to admit to burglaries that he had not committed, in order to close cases by exceptional

clearance.

46. On November 16th, PIERSON and GUESS took the Plaintiff for a drive around the area of Miramar Elementary school. ANTHONY CARAVELLA provided them with the names of juveniles who could be found after hours on the grounds of the Elementary school.

47. On November 25, 1983, PIERSON and GUESS distributed a Criminal Activity Information flyer on Anthony Martinez, bearing his name, photograph, description and address, requesting any officer arresting Martinez to contact PIERSON or GUESS immediately.

48. On December 28, 1983, Defendant GUESS requested assistance from the Broward State Attorney's Office concerning the investigation into the Ada Jankowski murder, providing the agency with a summary which included the names of potential suspects, i.e., Anthony Martinez, Cyril Cozier, John Jankowski, the victim's husband, Thomas Ganiear, Zinnie Miguez, Jorge Santiago, Joe Martinez, and Barry Gibb. ANTHONY CARAVELLA was not on the list.

B. An Innocent Boy

49. On December 28, 1983, the same day that GUESS had requested guidance from the State Attorney's Office, Defendant MANTESTA went to juvenile court to obtain a pick up order for the Plaintiff's arrest for purportedly failing to appear in court on an alleged charge of a bicycle theft.

50. At about 11:00 p.m., on December 28, 1983, Defendants PIERSON

and MANTESTA, as well as two to three other Miramar police officers went to the home of Dawn Simone, a school friend of ANTHONY CARAVELLA, for the purpose of arresting him for the alleged bicycle theft charge.

51. At the time, ANTHONY CARAVELLA was a fifteen year old boy, of limited intelligence, understanding and judgment, testing in the mildly mentally challenged range with an I.Q. score of 67. This was obvious and was known or should have been known by Defendants PIERSON, GUESS and MANTESTA.

52. While at the Simone home, Defendants MANTESTA and PIERSON were extremely angry and aggressive with the Plaintiff, yelling and screaming at him, and pushing him around. MANTESTA shoved him against a wall. They asked Dawn's mother for a phone book. They then took the Plaintiff into the garage where, from behind closed doors, Dawn thought she heard the sounds of them beating ANTHONY with the phone book.

53. The Plaintiff was handcuffed and placed in the back of a patrol car. Dawn Simone was also arrested for attempting to hide CARAVELLA. She was placed in the back of the police vehicle with the Plaintiff.

54. On the way to the station, Defendants PIERSON and MANTESTA informed the Plaintiff that they wanted a confession from him. Telling him to point out homes that he had robbed, the Plaintiff randomly pointed out houses, then said he had robbed the home of Defendant PIERSON's mother.

55. Upon arriving at the police station, Defendant PIERSON immediately took the Plaintiff into an interrogation room to question him concerning the

Jankowski murder. Dawn Simone heard officers screaming at the Plaintiff, and the sound of blows. The next day, it was observed by an Assistant Public Defender that the Plaintiff's lips were blue and bleeding.

56. Mr. CARAVELLA's mother was not present at the interrogation, and she had not been called. The Plaintiff was not Mirandized and the interrogation was not recorded.

57. Defendants PIERSON and MANTESTA told the Plaintiff that he could see Dawn privately and they would allow her to go home in return for CARAVELLA giving them a statement about the Jankowski homicide. The Plaintiff, in an attempt to protect his friend Dawn, agreed to tell the Defendants whatever they wanted to hear.

58. Thereafter, PIERSON and MANTESTA interrogated the mentally deficient juvenile, without his mother or an attorney present, without Mirandizing him, and without turning on the tape recorder.

59. On December 29, 1983, having improperly coached him with crime scene details concerning the circumstances of the Jankowski murder, Defendants PIERSON and MANTESTA then contacted the Plaintiff's mother, and thereafter, Mirandized him and took the first recorded statement of the Plaintiff. (Composite Exhibit B).

60. Due to CARAVELLA's youth, lack of education and intellectual limitations which were well known to both PIERSON and MANTESTA, he could be easily led and manipulated. It was for this reason, and because of their past

success in getting the Plaintiff to confess to crimes that he had not committed, that PIERSON and MANTESTA selected CARAVELLA to close the Jankowski investigation.

61. Due to CARAVELLA's youth and mental disabilities, PIERSON and MANTESTA had to lead and prompt CARAVELLA with the desired answers. They prompted him with crime scene details, suggesting to him that the victim had an English accent, had been hit over the head with a chair, strangled with wire, stabbed with a steak knife, and that her clothes had only been partially pulled off, with her bra pulled up above her breasts.

62. Even after almost four hours of this highly coercive interrogation of the fifteen year old boy, Defendants PIERSON and MANTESTA failed to elicit a "confession" from the Plaintiff. Instead, Plaintiff gave them a garbled version of the facts they had provided to him.

63. On December 30, 1983, based upon false information provided by Defendants PIERSON and MANTESTA, they obtained a court order which allowed the Defendants to continue with their interrogation and have the Plaintiff submit to a polygraph examination at the Broward County Sheriff's office.

64. On December 30, 1983, the Plaintiff was taken by Defendants PIERSON, GUESS and MANTESTA to the Broward County Sheriff's office, where Defendant FANTIGRASSI was to perform the polygraph.

65. Defendant FANTIGRASSI had, at the time, become well known as one of the detectives who had successfully obtained a confession from another

mentally challenged man, Jerry Frank Townsend, for a number of high profile rape/homicides in Broward County. FANTIGRASSI's tactics and interrogation techniques, done in conspiracy with other law enforcement officers, had resulted in a conviction and life sentence for this unfortunate man. In June, 2001, Mr. Townsend was exonerated by DNA evidence and released after twenty-two (22) years of being wrongfully incarcerated for crimes which he did not commit.

66. Defendants PIERSON, GUESS and MANTESTA provided FANTIGRASSI with a copy of the Plaintiff's coached statement, as well as the details of the Jankowski crime scene. Thereafter, Defendant FANTIGRASSI took ANTHONY CARAVELLA, alone, into a separate room, attaching the polygraph equipment to him and questioning him concerning the details of the Jankowski murder.

67. The Plaintiff denied any involvement in the crime. The interrogation by Defendant FANTIGRASSI continued for over four hours. FANTIGRASSI was unable to elicit any confession from the Plaintiff.

68. Thereafter, Defendant FANTIGRASSI had a meeting with Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA and GUESS. Following this meeting, FANTIGRASSI met with the Plaintiff's mother, telling her that her son had confessed to participating in the killing of Ada Jankowski, and that the results of the polygraph showed that he was being truthful. These were lies by Defendant FANTIGRASSI.

69. Neither a recording of this alleged confession nor the alleged

polygraph test printout were ever provided to the Plaintiff.

70. Although the court order required Defendants PIERSON, GUESS and MANTESTA to take the Plaintiff back to juvenile detention after the polygraph, PIERSON and GUESS took ANTHONY CARAVELLA to the crime scene, without his mother's knowledge or permission. PIERSON and GUESS led the Plaintiff to the spot where the body had been found and questioned him further. They also drove him to the Miramar Lounge and showed him the route from the bar to the crime scene. The questioning at the crime scene was not recorded.

71. Having prompted the Plaintiff with more information, PIERSON and GUESS then took him to the Miramar police station, where they took a second taped statement from CARAVELLA, wherein he incriminated himself as well as three others. (Composite Exhibit B).

72. Although Defendant GUESS attempted to get the Plaintiff to say that the victim had been strangled, CARAVELLA said that she was not. Despite Defendants GUESS and PIERSON's prompting about the victim's appearance and age, the Plaintiff stated that Ms. Jankowski was a muscular six feet tall, not old, and without any noticeable accent. All of the statements were incorrect.

73. Also arrested that night by Defendants PIERSON and GUESS was Stephen Chappell, as another possible suspect of the Jankowski murder.

74. Chappell had no alibi for the night of the murder and admitted that he had told people in the neighborhood that he knew who had committed the crime, but claimed he was just bragging. Chappell was allegedly interrogated and

submitted to a polygraph examination by Defendant FANTIGRASSI, who determined that he was being truthful when he denied any involvement in the murder. Neither a tape of the interrogation nor the polygraph test printout of Chappell has ever been provided to the Plaintiff, his defense attorney, the prosecution or the courts.

75. Based solely on FANTIGRASSI's verbal report that Chappell had passed the polygraph test, all investigation of Chappell as a possible suspect ceased immediately. A couple of hours later, PIERSON and Merritt "unarrested" Chappell.

76. Defendant FANTIGRASSI then falsely claimed that he had rechecked CARAVELLA's polygraph test and found that the areas implicating Chappell in the murder in fact showed deception, but that CARAVELLA was being truthful as to his own involvement and that of the other two perpetrators, "Don" and an unnamed blond boy.

77. Thereafter, PIERSON, MANTESTA and GUESS went to juvenile detention, intent on interrogating the Plaintiff again. They attempted without success to contact his mother. Despite this, and an invocation preventing Plaintiff from talking to the police further, they had the Plaintiff brought to them so they could ask the fifteen year old mentally deficient boy to waive his Miranda rights.

78. On January 3, 1984, at 9:37 a.m., Defendants MANTESTA and PIERSON had the Plaintiff sign a rights waiver form. Throughout the rest of the day the Plaintiff was interrogated without the benefit of a tape recorder. It was not

until 4:01, p.m. that a third taped statement was taken of the Plaintiff. (Composite Exhibit B). Despite the coaching, Plaintiff again was only able to provide a garbled version of his second statement, which again got most of the facts wrong.

79. On January 4, 1984, Defendants PIERSON and MANTESTA, at a detention hearing regarding the alleged bicycle theft, used the opportunity to persuade the judge to issue an order releasing CARAVELLA to their custody for further questioning regarding the Jankowski homicide.

80. On that same morning, the Plaintiff was again taken to the crime scene by Defendants MANTESTA and PIERSON. They interrogated him in the car and at the crime scene for several hours, none of which was tape recorded, and persuaded CARAVELLA to change his story and say that he acted alone.

81. On January 4, 1984, a fourth tape recorded statement was taken at the police station. (Composite Exhibit B). Again, despite the coaching, the Plaintiff was unable to remember or repeat much of what they had told him and again got many of the material details completely wrong. In response, Defendants PIERSON and MANTESTA fabricated an autopsy form by making marks that suggested stab wounds, which marks they alleged had been made by the Plaintiff.

82. Following these fabrications, Defendant FANTIGRASSI, in this written report, falsely stated that the Plaintiff was deceptive when he said he did not have sex with the victim, truthful when he admitted beating and stabbing her, but inconclusive when he said that Steve, Don and the other boy also beat and stabbed her.

83. After completing his fourth taped statement, the Plaintiff told Defendants PIERSON and MANTESTA that he wanted to make another taped statement with his mother present. When his mother returned and the tape recorder was started, the Plaintiff stated that he had not committed the murder. The recording was never provided to the Plaintiff, his defense counsel, the prosecution or the courts.

84. Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS and FANTIGRASSI knew that the Plaintiff had not murdered Ada Jankowski. Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS, and FANTIGRASSI all conspired in fabricating and falsifying evidence in the form of false police reports, false taped statements of CARAVELLA, and by giving false testimony under oath in order to knowingly frame CARAVELLA, an innocent boy, for this crime.

85. On January 30, 1984, the hair and fiber evidence, originally sent to the Broward Sheriff's crime laboratory and, from there to the FBI crime lab, were returned. The results showed that head and pubic hair from the victim were on the shirt of Cyril Cozier.

86. On February 15, 1984, a second submission of head and pubic hair samples from Cozier and CARAVELLA were sent to the FBI for analysis. The result showed that the Plaintiff was excluded as the donor of any of the hairs taken from the victim's clothing. However, the analysis showed that Cozier's head hair was found on the victim's clothing.

87. On April 24, 1984, there was a third submission of hairs, fibers and

particles sent to the FBI from the crime scene, victim's clothing, and various suspects' clothing. Neither PIERSON, MANTESTA nor GUESS ever filed a supplementary report as to the results of this third analysis. Further, the FBI reports regarding the third submission of hair, fibers and particles was withheld, concealed or destroyed to impair its availability in the criminal proceedings against the Plaintiff.

88. Defendant MANTESTA falsely claimed in a report that the Plaintiff had telephoned him from the jail while awaiting trial and told him his fourth statement was truthful. MANTESTA further claimed that he tape recorded this conversation. No other evidence exists that any such tape recording ever existed or that any such telephone conversation ever took place.

89. During the court proceedings, Defendants PIERSON and MANTESTA, contrary to the evidence, falsely claimed that the evidence obtained from Cozier's shirt had been contaminated with evidence from the victim.

90. As a result of the conspiracy to fabricate and present false evidence, tamper with witnesses, and lie under oath by Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS, and FANTIGRASSI, the Plaintiff was wrongfully convicted of murder and sentenced to life in prison.

91. At all material times, the interrogation tactics engaged in by Defendants GUESS, PIERSON, MANTESTA, and FANTIGRASSI were in violation of state and federal law, as well as against accepted police practices within the United States.

92. Based upon the coerced statements taken by Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS and FANTIGRASSI, as well as false statements, false affidavits and false reports given by said Defendants within the criminal courts, to the prosecutors, Plaintiff's counsel, and the public, the Plaintiff was charged by indictment with the rape and murder of Ada Jankowski.

93. From December 28, 1983 to January 4, 1984, Defendants PIERSON, GUESS and MANTESTA engaged in and/or joined in a conspiracy with FANTIGRASSI, to coerce, by intimidation and deception, the Plaintiff CARAVELLA, a mentally challenged child, into making self-incriminating statements to a crime they knew or should have known he did not commit.

94. Defendants PIERSON and MANTESTA, GUESS, in concert with FANTIGRASSI, engaged in the following misconduct:

(A) Took the mentally challenged Plaintiff to the crime scene and then coached him with information and detailed facts of the crimes in order to fabricate evidence by making and presenting a tape recorded document to a criminal proceeding, knowing it to be false and misleading.

(B) Withheld and/or concealed other evidence from the criminal courts, the prosecutors, Plaintiff's counsel and the public, that would have negated the fabricated evidence created by said Defendants.

(C) Intentionally and/or incompetently failed to investigate or consider other evidence which would have negated the fabricated evidence created by said Defendants.

95. In furtherance of this conspiracy to fabricate evidence, Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS and FANTIGRASSI repeatedly filed false affidavits and false reports and made false material statements under oath in official proceedings that related to the prosecution of the Plaintiff for a capital felony.

96. Said federal and state law, as well as accepted police practices at the time of the Plaintiff's arrest, and at the time of trial and post trial, provided "fair warning" to Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS, and FANTIGRASSI that their conduct was improper, incompetent, illegal and in violation of the Plaintiff's constitutional and state rights.

97. Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS, and FANTIGRASSI conspired to convict the Plaintiff of a crime that they knew he did not commit. In securing a conviction against the Plaintiff, Defendants obtained both financial and promotional benefits which they would not have obtained had they not arrested and participated in the criminal conviction of the Plaintiff.

98. Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS and FANTIGRASSI had no probable cause to arrest the Plaintiff or to cause his prosecution.

99. It was only as a result of the intentional misconduct and/or incompetence of Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS, and FANTIGRASSI that the Plaintiff was wrongfully arrested, indicted, prosecuted, convicted and incarcerated for twenty-five years. Said arrest and prosecution would have failed had said Defendants provided the truth to the criminal courts, the prosecutors and the public concerning their conduct and fabrication.

100. The wrongful actions of the Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS, and FANTIGRASSI constitute false arrest, illegal detention, malicious prosecution, intentional infliction of emotional distress and unlawful search and seizure under the laws of the State of Florida. Defendants' actions also constitute criminal and/or racketeering activities in violation of §772.103, Florida Statutes and/or 18 U.S.C. §1962, et. seq.

101. Throughout his highly publicized trial, the Plaintiff, a 15 year old boy, was portrayed in the media as a rapist murderer.

C. The Long Road to Freedom

102. On or about August 2, 1984, the Plaintiff was found guilty of the murder of Ada Jankowski. On September 20, 1984, the Plaintiff was sentenced to life in prison.

103. As a result of being falsely charged and convicted, the Plaintiff, a 16 year old mentally challenged boy, was subjected to constant media publicity which caused him unwarranted embarrassment, humiliation, and he was placed in constant fear for his life, suffering both mental and physical abuses during his twenty-five years of incarceration.

104. Throughout his incarceration, Plaintiff was classified as a maximum security and/or close custody prisoner requiring that any activity or movement by the Plaintiff could only be done while handcuffed and that all activities outside of his cell be extremely limited.

105. As a result of his conviction, Plaintiff was classified as a sex

offender.

106. In April, 2001, Assistant Public Defender Diane Cuddihy of the Broward County Public Defender's Office contacted the State Attorney's Office to request DNA testing in the Plaintiff's case.

107. On October 18, 2001, a report from the Broward County Sheriff's Office Crime Lab stated that they were unable to obtain a DNA profile from the slides or swabs submitted.

108. On October 28, 2002, while reviewing the state's file in Plaintiff's criminal case, Assistant State Attorney Carolyn McCann discovered an audio tape recorded a phone conversation of January 17, 1984, wherein Jorge Delgado admitted to Miramar Police Detective MANTESTA that he was involved in the Jankowski homicide. Said audio tape had never provided to the defense during the criminal trial.

109. In 2009, Assistant Public Defender Cuddihy and Assistant State Attorney McCann stipulated to DNA testing being done by Dr. Edward Blake of Forensic Science Associates. The August 27, 2009 report from Forensic Science Associates found that the DNA evidence conclusively excluded ANTHONY CARAVELLA as the sperm donor. The report also found that an unidentified female DNA had likely been introduced to the DNA evidence during the processing at the Broward County Florida crime lab in 2001.

110. On or about September 10, 2009, the Broward State Attorney's office agreed to the temporary release of the Plaintiff from custody, requiring him to

wear a GPS ankle monitor, pending the results of further DNA testing of the evidence by Bode Technology.

111. On November 23, 2009, Bode Technology, the testing facility selected by the Broward County State Attorney's Office, provided their report, confirming Dr. Blake's results.

112. On March 25, 2010, the Criminal Court vacated and set aside the Defendant's judgments and sentence. (Exhibit C).

D. Pattern of Criminal Acts and/or Racketeering Activities

113. Defendant JENNE, and other unnamed sheriffs, have failed to provide proper oversight of the Broward County Sheriff's Office, failed to rein in and/or follow the requirements of the United States Constitution and/or stop Defendant FANTIGRASSI, and other Broward County deputy sheriffs, who, as a continuous group, have caused false charges to be made against innocent persons, who have authored false reports about innocent persons, who have lied to prosecutors and on the witness stand to instigate and support false charges, thereby causing convictions on those charges, and who have done so as to Plaintiff, thereby making Defendants liable to Plaintiff.

114. In violation of §§914.22 and 918.13, Florida Statutes, and/or 18 U.S.C. §1512(b)(3), Obstruction of Justice, which constitutes conduct proscribed by and in violation of Florida Statute §772.102(1)(a) and (b) and/or 18 U.S.C. §1961, Defendant JENNE has interfered with the due administration of justice, improperly terminated felony investigations, and secured indictments and verdicts

based on false testimony and false evidence.

(A) Said Defendant withheld, concealed and/or destroyed evidence and records pertaining to the illegal conduct of his agents against Plaintiff and others.

(B) Said Defendant withheld or acted so as to make it foreseeable that others would withhold records, documents, or other evidence from official proceedings pertaining to the illegal conduct of their agents against Plaintiff and others.

(C) His conduct hindered, prevented and/or delayed the communication of a federal offense, thereby causing additional and separate injuries to the business and/or property of the Plaintiff, and others.

(D) His conduct knowingly hindered, prevented and/or delayed the communication to a law enforcement officer or judge of the United States of information relating to the violation of 18 U.S.C. §242, a Federal offense, thereby causing additional and separate injuries to the Plaintiff, and others.

(E) His conduct resulted in the continuing and ongoing injuries to Plaintiff.

115. Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS, JENNE, and FANTIGRASSI conspired to commit and/or solicit another person to commit crimes chargeable by indictment or information as listed in various sections of the United States Code listed in 18 U.S.C. §1961(1) and/or §772.102, Florida Statutes.

116. Defendants JENNE and FANTIGRASSI had an interest in and/or

acquired and/or maintained control over the Broward County Sheriff's Office (hereinafter referred to as "the enterprise") through a pattern of criminal and/or racketeering activities, as set forth herein, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1962(b) and/or §772.103(2), Florida Statutes.

117. Defendants JENNE and FANTIGRASSI, being associated with said enterprise, conducted and/or participated in said enterprise's affairs through a pattern of criminal and/or racketeering activities, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1962(c) and/or §772.103(3), Florida Statutes.

118. Defendants JENNE and FANTIGRASSI, in violation of §772.103(4), Florida Statutes and/or 18 U.S.C. §1962(d), conspired to violate subsections (2) and (3) of §772.103, Florida Statutes and/or (b) and (c) of 18 U.S.C. §1962, in furtherance of the affairs of the enterprise.

119. Defendant JENNE managed and conducted the affairs of the enterprise, aided and abetted the proscribed conduct of his employees, conspired to conceal and cover up such conduct and deliberately perpetuated the continuous pattern of criminal and/or racketeering activities and ongoing obstruction of justice, which directly caused injuries to multiple victims including Plaintiff, thus facilitating and furthering the affairs of the enterprise in violation of §772.103(4), Florida Statutes and/or 18 U.S.C. §1962(d).

120. Defendant JENNE, and other unnamed sheriffs, have joined in and participated in maintaining and continuing the pattern of criminal conduct of the enterprise from 1979 to the present day.

121. The wrongful actions of Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS, FANTIGRASSI and JENNE constitute criminal and/or racketeering activities in violation of §772.103, Florida Statutes and/or 18 U.S.C. §1962, et. seq.

122. Individually and in collaboration with Defendant FANTIGRASSI, Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA and GUESS, in violation of §918.13 and §914.22, Florida Statutes and/or 18 U.S.C. §1512(b)(3), Obstruction of Justice, fabricated evidence, concealed exculpatory evidence, tampered with witnesses, made and presented false reports and documents, lied on sworn affidavits, and coerced a false confession by intimidation and deception from the Plaintiff, who they knew was a mentally challenged person. As a direct result of these illegal actions by these Defendants, Plaintiff was maliciously prosecuted, and falsely imprisoned for twenty-five years for a rape and murder he did not commit.

(A) In violation of §914.22, Florida Statutes, Defendants FANTIGRASSI, PIERSON, MANTESTA and GUESS conspired with each other to deliberately and knowingly engage in misleading conduct towards other persons with the intent to cause said other persons to withhold testimony and/or testify untruthfully in an official investigation and/or proceeding.

(B) From December 28, 1983 to January 4, 1984, Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA and GUESS repeatedly took the Plaintiff to the crime scene, along the route from the Miramar Lounge and around the surrounding neighborhood, for the purpose of creating the false appearance to other persons

that, when Plaintiff was giving his statements, he had some knowledge of the exact location and details of the murder after said Defendants had coached him with detailed information known only to themselves and the actual killer.

(C) Defendants PIERSON and MANTESTA, through deliberately misleading conduct, persuaded the medical examiner to reverse his prior findings and testify untruthfully in an official proceeding as to the principal cause of death and weapons involved in the homicide.

(D) Defendant MANTESTA received a telephone call from an individual claiming to be involved in the Jankowski homicide. MANTESTA abruptly ended the telephone conversation, went to the person's home and, by intimidation, threats or misleading conducted, induced the person to withhold his testimony from the official investigation and/or proceeding.

(E) Defendant FANTIGRASSI, by engaging in knowingly misleading conduct, tricked Plaintiff's mother into falsely believing that Plaintiff had admitted to him that he had committed the crime, which caused her to repeat this falsehood when she testified under oath in an official proceeding.

(F) Said conduct of Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS and FANTIGRASSI, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1512(b)(3), knowingly hindered, prevented and/or delayed the communication to a law enforcement officer or judge of the United States of information relating to the violation of 18 U.S.C. §242, a Federal offense.

123. From December 28, 1983 to January 4, 1984, Defendants

FANTIGRASSI, PIERSON, MANTESTA and GUESS repeatedly prompted Plaintiff, a highly suggestible person, with details of the crime and repeatedly corrected Plaintiff when he made statements inconsistent with the crime, for the purpose of fabricating a tape recorded confession that they knew to be false.

124. From December 28, 1983 to January 4, 1984, Defendants FANTIGRASSI, PIERSON, MANTESTA and GUESS also showed Plaintiff photographs of the crime scene and had discussions with Plaintiff to organize the facts in Plaintiff's mind prior to taking his tape recorded statements.

A. Thus, in violation of §918.13, Florida Statutes, Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA and GUESS conspired with Defendant FANTIGRASSI to make and present tape recorded documents to prosecutors for a criminal trial, which they knew or in reckless disregard for the truth, should have known to be false.

B. Also in violation of §918.13, Florida Statutes, Defendants PIERSON and MANTESTA fabricated and altered a false document in the form of an autopsy human form outline, on which they themselves marked the location of the victim's stab wounds. Said Defendants presented said fabricated evidence in the criminal proceeding against Plaintiff, knowing it to be false.

125. Defendant JENNE has joined in and participated in maintaining and continuing the pattern of criminal and/or racketeering conduct of the enterprise during his tenure as the Sheriff of Broward County, Florida.

126. In or around July, 1984, Defendant PIERSON, along with Defendants

FANTIGRASSI, MANTESTA and GUESS presented said fabricated tape recorded documents to prosecutors as evidence at a criminal trial which resulted in the wrongful imprisonment of Plaintiff for a period of twenty-five years.

127. From December 28, 1983 until the close of trial on or about August 3, 1984 and afterwards, Defendants FANTIGRASSI, PIERSON, MANTESTA and GUESS had access to numerous items of other evidence, much of which they knew excluded Plaintiff as the perpetrator of the crime for which his confession was coerced.

A. In violation of §§914.22 and 918.13, Florida Statutes, and/or 18 U.S.C. §1512(b)(3) Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS and FANTIGRASSI withheld said evidence with the purpose of preventing its availability in a criminal proceeding and to hinder, delay or prevent information related to Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS and FANTIGRASSI underlying criminal and federal offenses against Plaintiff being communicated to a judge or law enforcement agency of Florida or the United States.

128. From November, 1983 onward, Defendants CITY OF MIRAMAR, PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS, FANTIGRASSI, JENNE and LAMBERTI, had available detailed reports and evidence which would have excluded the Plaintiff as the murderer of Ada Jankowski. The evidence was either ignored or withheld from the Plaintiff, his counsel and the courts.

129. From December 28, 1983 through July 31, 1984, Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA and GUESS conspired with Defendant FANTIGRASSI,

as part of a common plan, to close this unsolved case file of a rape/murder by arranging to fabricate, tamper with and present documentary evidence in the form of tape recorded statements to prosecutors for the purpose of implicating Plaintiff in a criminal trial for a capital felony when they knew that, not only was there no physical evidence to connect Plaintiff to the crime and that there was other evidence which could exclude him from said crime.

130. Defendant JENNE, and other unnamed sheriffs, engaged in or joined in the conspiracy to conceal the criminal conduct of their agents, including Defendant FANTIGRASSI, aided and abetted the concealment of criminal conduct, aided and abetted the furtherance of the criminal conduct, failed to report the criminal conduct of Defendant FANTIGRASSI and other deputies, and, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1512(3)(b) and §918.13 and §914.22, Florida Statutes, withheld, concealed and/or destroyed evidence and records pertaining to said illegal conduct against Plaintiff and others, obstructed justice, obstructed a criminal investigation, evaded criminal and/or civil prosecution and liability, and prevented the communication and investigation into violations of 18 U.S.C. §242, Federal offenses in furtherance of the racketeering and/or criminal conspiracy and enterprise.

131. In furtherance of the affairs of the enterprise and as part of the conspiracy to cover up the illegal acts and federal offenses of Defendant FANTIGRASSI, and other deputies, from December, 2000 and onwards, in violation of §914.22, Florida Statutes, and 18 U.S.C. §1512(b)(3), Defendant

JENNE continued to participate in the ongoing obstruction of justice by intentionally failing to investigate the criminal actions of his agents, by withholding, concealing and/or destroying evidence and records pertaining to said illegal conduct against Plaintiff and others, in order to hinder, delay or prevent the communication of said information to another law enforcement agency or judge of the state or of the United States and, instead of taking any disciplinary action whatsoever, had promoted Defendant FANTIGRASSI, and other deputies.

132. During the tenure of Defendant JENNE, said Defendant had access to information that demonstrated the innocence of the Plaintiff.

133. Despite evidence of coercive and illegal tactics utilized by deputy sheriffs, such as Defendant FANTIGRASSI, Defendant JENNE's response was to promote them, rather than discipline them, and, in particular, even after the proof of coerced false confessions, evidence tampering and false convictions in a number of cases, Defendant JENNE allowed Defendant FANTIGRASSI to maintain control over the originals of the very evidence and records pertaining to the false arrests and convictions of Jerry Frank Townsend, Frank Lee Smith, Timothy Brown, and others.

134. As additional evidence of the continuing pattern and practice of the criminal and/or racketeering activity of the enterprise, Defendants JENNE and LAMBERTI have deliberately maintained a written policy for "multiple case clearance," also maintained by Sheriffs Butterworth, Brescher, and Navarro, which is a virtual blueprint for coercing false confessions. The policy includes specific

details prescribing taking the suspect to various crime scene locations, prior to taking a confession, to ensure that accurate information about the location, modus operandi, date and time of the crime, and other information “that only the suspect would know” is obtained.

135. Additionally, Defendant JENNE had created a quota system for arrests and provided bonuses and other incentives for his agents to encourage “multiple case clearance” of cases.

136. Thus, Defendant JENNE committed predicate acts in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1512(b)(3) and/or §914.22, Florida Statutes which were the proximate cause of Plaintiff’s ongoing and continuing injuries to business or property from December, 2000 onwards.

137. Instead of fulfilling his responsibilities as sheriff, Defendant JENNE has managed, controlled and participated in the affairs of the enterprise through a pattern of criminal and/or racketeering activities for the purpose of personal unlawful financial gain and other benefits and rewards. (Exhibit D).

138. Throughout the tenure of Defendant JENNE, and other unnamed sheriffs of Broward County, they have engaged in or joined in the conspiracy to conceal the criminal conduct of their agents, aided and abetted the concealment and furtherance of the criminal conduct, failed to report the criminal conduct of their agents, obstructed justice, obstructed criminal investigations, evaded criminal and/or civil prosecution and liability, in furtherance of the racketeering and/or criminal conspiracy and enterprise.

E. Defendant LAMBERTI- Pattern and Practice of Misconduct by the Broward County Sheriff's Office

139. Defendant LAMBERTI, being sued in his official capacity, is synonymous with the Broward County Sheriff's Office.

140. At all times material hereto, the following persons held the office of Sheriff of Broward County: Edward Stack (1969-1979); Robert A. Butterworth (1979-1982); George A. Brescher (1983-1985); Nick Navarro (1985-1993); Ronald Cochran (1993-September 1997); Susan E. McCampbell (September 1997-December, 1997); Kenneth C. Jenne, II (January, 1998 to September 2007); Al Lamberti (September, 2007 to the present.

141. Throughout the tenure of the above listed Sheriffs, there has existed a history of pattern and/or practice of misconduct as evidenced by, but not limited to, the following:

(A) Members of the Broward Sheriff's office knew that they would benefit in the form of promotions, merits, public applause, as well as, expansion of the Sheriff's Office by the prosecution of the Plaintiff and others.

(B) Members of the Broward Sheriff's office continued to target mentally challenged individuals as demonstrated by, but not limited to, the prosecution of the Plaintiff, Jerry Frank Townsend, Frank Lee Smith and Timothy Brown .

(C) There exists a pattern by deputy sheriffs of the Broward County Sheriff's Office of obtaining coerced and false confessions. These include but are not limited to the Plaintiff, Jerry Frank Townsend, Frank Lee Smith, Timothy

Brown, John Wood, Peter Dallas.

(D) Members of the Broward Sheriff's office intentionally and/or incompetently investigated certain capital crimes, resulting in the false arrest and malicious prosecution of innocent people such as, but not limited to, the Plaintiff, Jerry Frank Townsend, Frank Lee Smith, Carl Stephen Rosati, Peter Roussonicolos, Peter Dallas, and/or Timothy Brown.

(E) Members of the Broward Sheriff's office were intentionally and/or incompetently trained and/or, supervised and/or disciplined which was the moving force behind individual officers violating the constitutional rights of citizens. Notice of such misconduct was provided to by at least two federal cases, Goad v. Navarro, U.S. District Court Case No. 86-6563-CIV-ROETTGER and Hill v. Navarro, U.S. District Court Case No. 86-6388-CIV-ZLOCH.

(F) Members of the Broward Sheriff's office intentionally and/or incompetently covered up the misconduct and/or incompetence by destroying and/or having destroyed records pertaining to investigations into police misconduct, as well as criminal investigations.

(G) Despite notice of findings of inadequate and/or incompetent training and/or supervision and/or discipline, no checks and balances to hold deputy sheriffs accountable for their misconduct were instituted by the Broward County Sheriff's office.

(H) There exists a de facto policy within the Broward County Sheriff's Office of covering up police misconduct by failing to properly

investigate alleged misconduct, and/or by conducting investigations that were intentionally incompetent and/or by fabricating evidence to justify the misconduct. Said policy spans the tenure of all Sheriffs listed herein.

142. Defendant LAMBERTI's failure to properly train, supervise and discipline deputy sheriffs under his command was the proximate cause of the deprivation of rights suffered by the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA.

143. Defendant LAMBERTI had a duty to train, supervise, control or otherwise ensure that Defendant FANTIGRASSI, and other unnamed deputy sheriffs, did not violate the constitutional rights of persons such as the Plaintiff.

144. Defendant LAMBERTI abdicated his policymaking and oversight responsibilities, thereby allowing the incident involving the Plaintiff to occur.

F. Defendant CITY OF MIRAMAR- Pattern and Practice of Misconduct by members of the City of Miramar Police Department

145. At all times material hereto, the following persons held the office of Chief of Police for the CITY OF MIRAMAR: Ben Galante (1979-1983); Ed Werder (1983-1985); Roy McLaren (1985-1989); Ben Galante (1989-1993); George Atkinson (1993-1999); Gwendolyn Boyd (1999-2000); Steven Frazer (interim) (April, 2000-July, 2000); Mel Standley (2000-2009); Keith Dunn (2009 to the present).

146. Throughout the tenure of the above listed Police Chiefs, Defendant CITY OF MIRAMAR has engaged in a pattern and/or practice of misconduct, corruption and cover up as evidenced by, but not limited to, the following:

(A). There existed at all times material hereto a de facto policy within the CITY OF MIRAMAR of covering up police misconduct by failing to properly investigate alleged misconduct, and/or by conducting investigations that were intentionally incompetent and/or by fabricating evidence to justify the misconduct. Said policy spans the tenure of all Police Chiefs listed herein.

(B). Throughout his twenty-five years of incarceration, evidence of Plaintiff's innocence has been withheld and/or destroyed and/or lost.

(C). To date, physical evidence which would determine the actual culprit of the Jankowski rape/homicide has been not been tested against potential suspects such as Anthony Martinez, John Jankowski, Ray Steven Chappell and Cyril Cozier.

(D). Said Defendant covered up police misconduct by doing intentionally incompetent investigations into misconduct, as well as incompetent investigations into criminal activities as demonstrated, but not limited to the Ada Jankowski rape/homicide.

(E). There exists a pattern and practice of engaging in false arrests, imprisonment, false prosecution, excessive use of force, as evidenced by, but not limited to, incidents involving the Plaintiff, Ian Kissoonial, Chiquita Hammonds, Cornelius Green and Macquerita Quire.

(F). Despite knowledge and acknowledgment of the misconduct within the Miramar Police Department, Defendant CITY OF MIRAMAR has, to date, failed to properly correct the obvious deficiencies which caused the injuries

to the Plaintiff and the above listed individuals, thereby allowing said misconduct to be repeated, and causing and allowing further injuries to be inflicted on unknowing and innocent citizens.

(G). Said Defendant had a number of homicides which remained unsolved through the incompetent or negligent investigation by its police officers. Since it has long been the custom or practice of Defendant CITY OF MIRAMAR to tolerate condone and cover up such constitutional violations by its police officers, which custom continues to this day, Defendants GUESS, PIERSON and MANTESTA knew they could falsely arrest and frame Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA with tape recordings of coerced false confessions and conceal exculpatory evidence, without fear of disciplinary action.

(H). Said Defendant knew or should have known that their officers would benefit in the form of promotions, merits and public applause by the prosecution of the Plaintiff.

147. Defendant CITY OF MIRAMAR's failure to properly train and/or supervise and/or discipline officers of the Miramar Police Department was the proximate cause of the deprivation of rights suffered by the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA.

148. Defendant CITY OF MIRAMAR had a duty to train, supervise, control or otherwise ensure that Defendants GUESS, PIERSON, MANTESTA, and other unnamed police officers, did not violate the constitutional rights of persons such as the Plaintiff.

149. Defendant CITY OF MIRAMAR abdicated its policymaking and oversight responsibilities, thereby making the incident involving the Plaintiff foreseeable.

G. Damages to Plaintiff

150. The above acts and omissions of each of the Defendants constitute a course of conduct and failure to act amounting to deliberate indifference to the rights, health, safety and welfare of the Plaintiff and those similarly situated, resulting in the deprivation of the Plaintiff's constitutional rights under state and federal law.

151. The actions of the Defendants violated the clearly established and well settled federal constitutional right of the Plaintiff to be free from unreasonable seizure of his person.

152. At no time during the events described herein had the Plaintiff committed any of the cited criminal offenses for which he was charged.

153. The applicable statutes of limitation are tolled because the Defendants CITY OF MIRAMAR, GUESS, PIERSON, MANTESTA, FANTIGRASSI, JENNE and LAMBERTI fraudulently concealed their misconduct. As a result of said Defendants' misconduct, Plaintiff was unable to discover the wrongfulness of said misconduct until independent DNA testing exonerated the Plaintiff of all charges brought against him by the Defendants.

154. Pursuant to federal law, the applicable statute of limitations for a civil rights claim does not begin to run until March 25, 2010, when all criminal

charges against the Plaintiff were dismissed by the criminal courts. (Exhibit C).

155. Plaintiff suffered irreparable damages and personal injury in the deprivation of his Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendment rights, having been wrongfully tried for a capital felony and having been wrongfully incarcerated for a period of twenty five years as a foreseeable result of the continuing pattern and practice of illegal activities as set forth herein.

156. Plaintiff was also injured in his business and property in the form of lost employment, employment opportunities, wages and other compensation, as well as actual physical harm, as a direct result of this continuing pattern and practice of illegal activities as set forth herein.

157. As a direct and proximate result of the acts of Defendants CITY OF MIRAMAR and/or GUESS and/or PIERSON and/or MANTESTA and/or FANTIGRASSI and/or JENNE and/or LAMBERTI, the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA suffered the following injuries and damages:

- a. Violation of his constitutional rights under the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution;
- b. Loss of his physical liberty;
- c. Loss of earning capacity;
- d. Permanent physical and emotional injuries, humiliation and embarrassment and damage to his reputation, all of which continue to this day and are likely to continue into the future, and which require the expenditure of money for treatment.

COUNT I
STATE TORT CLAIM AGAINST DEFENDANT PIERSON
FOR INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS

158. The Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA realleges paragraphs 1-9, 15, 17, 19-20, 22, 24-112, 115, 121-124, 126-129, 147, and 150-157.

159. Defendant PIERSON's conduct was extreme and outrageous, and was intentional and/or done recklessly.

160. The above-mentioned acts were beyond the bounds of human decency, let alone the confines of the law, and were virtually certain to and did in fact result in emotional distress to the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA.

161. As a direct and proximate cause of the acts described above, the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA has suffered severe physical, mental and emotional injuries, and loss of enjoyment of life as heretofore alleged.

(A) At all times relevant hereto, Defendant PIERSON was acting outside the scope of his authority, and in bad faith or with malicious purpose or in a manner exhibiting wanton and willful disregard of human rights, rendering him individually liable.

(B) Plaintiff has provided Defendants and the Florida Department of Insurance with notice pursuant to Florida Statute Section 768.28 and has satisfied all conditions precedent to maintaining this action. (Exhibit A).

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA demands compensatory and punitive damages against Defendant PIERSON, costs and trial by jury on all issues so triable by right.

COUNT II
STATE TORT CLAIM AGAINST DEFENDANT MANTESTA
FOR INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS

162. The Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA realleges paragraphs 1-8, 10, 15, 17, 19-20, 22, 24-112, 115, 121-124, 126-129, 147, and 150-157.

163. Defendant MANTESTA's conduct was extreme and outrageous and was intentional and/or done recklessly.

164. The above-mentioned acts were beyond the bounds of human decency, let alone the confines of the law, and were virtually certain to and did in fact result in emotional distress to the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA.

165. As a result of Defendant MANTESTA's conduct, Plaintiff experienced and continues to experience severe emotional distress resulting in bodily harm.

166. As a direct and proximate cause of the acts described above, the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA has suffered severe physical, mental and emotional injuries, and loss of enjoyment of life as heretofore alleged.

(A) At all times relevant hereto, Defendant MANTESTA was acting outside the scope of his authority, and in bad faith or with malicious purpose or in a manner exhibiting wanton and willful disregard of human rights, rendering him individually liable.

(B) Plaintiff has provided Defendants and the Florida Department of Insurance with notice pursuant to Florida Statute Section 768.28 and has satisfied

all conditions precedent to maintaining this action. (Exhibit A).

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA demands compensatory and punitive damages against Defendant MANTESTA, costs and trial by jury on all issues so triable by right.

COUNT III
STATE TORT CLAIM AGAINST DEFENDANT GUESS
FOR INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS

167. The Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA realleges paragraphs 1-8, 11, 15, 17, 19-20, 22, 24-112, 115, 121-124, 126-129, 147 and 150-157.

168. Defendant GUESS's conduct was extreme and outrageous and was intentional and/or done recklessly.

169. The above-mentioned acts were beyond the bounds of human decency, let alone the confines of the law, and were virtually certain to and did in fact result in emotional distress to the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA.

170. As a result of Defendant GUESS's conduct, Plaintiff experienced and continues to experience severe emotional distress resulting in bodily harm.

171. As a direct and proximate cause of the acts described above, the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA has suffered severe physical, mental and emotional injuries, and loss of enjoyment of life as heretofore alleged.

(A) At all times relevant hereto, Defendant GUESS was acting outside the scope of his authority, and in bad faith or with malicious purpose or in a manner exhibiting wanton and willful disregard of human rights, rendering him individually liable.

(B) Plaintiff has provided Defendants and the Florida Department of Insurance with notice pursuant to Florida Statute Section 768.28 and has satisfied all conditions precedent to maintaining this action. (Exhibit A).

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA demands compensatory and punitive damages against Defendant GUESS, costs and trial by jury on all issues so triable by right.

COUNT IV
42 U.S.C. §1983 CLAIM AGAINST DEFENDANTS
PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS

172. The Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA realleges paragraphs 1-11, 15, 17, 19-20, 22, 24-112, 115, 121-124, 126-129, 147,150-157, 159-161, 163-166 and 168-171.

173. While Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, and GUESS were acting under color of state and federal law as police officers for the CITY OF MIRAMAR, they subjected the Plaintiff to the deprivation of rights and privileges secured to him under Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

174. The actions and conduct of Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA and GUESS violated the rights of the Plaintiff to due process of law under the Fifth Amendment, to a fair trial under the Sixth Amendment, and to be free from unreasonable detention, search and seizure under the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

175. Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA and GUESS caused the prosecution to be continued against the Plaintiff when they knew or should have known that said prosecution was without probable cause. The matters known to them prior to and at the time they continued the prosecution would not have warranted a reasonable law enforcement officer to believe the Plaintiff had committed the alleged crimes.

176. Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA and GUESS instituted and continued the interrogation of the Plaintiff when they knew or should have known that the Plaintiff did not understand his constitutional rights and that their coercive and illegal interrogation tactics would induce the Plaintiff to make false statements. No prosecution would have occurred but for the actions of these Defendants.

177. The prosecution was instigated and continued as a result of Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA and GUESS intentional acts of providing false information, false sworn affidavits, false documents, false reports and false evidence to the criminal courts, the prosecutors, Plaintiff's criminal defense counsel, and the public, thereby knowingly or recklessly disregarding the rights of the Plaintiff.

178. As a direct and proximate cause of the acts described above, the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA has suffered severe physical, mental and emotional injuries, and loss of enjoyment of life as heretofore alleged.

179. 42 U.S.C. §1983 provides a remedy for violation of these rights.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA, demands compensatory and punitive damages against Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA and GUESS, attorney fees, costs and trial by jury for all issues so triable by right.

COUNT V
CONSPIRACY CLAIM AGAINST DEFENDANTS
PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS AND FANTIGRASSI
TO VIOLATE PLAINTIFF'S CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

180. The Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA realleges paragraphs 1-11, 14-17, 20-113, 115, 121-124, 126-129, 141, 143, 147, and 150-157.

181. In addition to the acts alleged above, Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, and GUESS conspired together and with other unnamed police officers under the control and supervision of Defendant CITY OF MIRAMAR, along with Defendant FANTIGRASSI, of the Broward County Sheriff's office, for the purpose of depriving the Plaintiff of equal protection under the law, due process of law, the right to privacy, the right to be free from unlawful search and seizure.

182. The above stated actions by the Defendants were overt actions in furtherance of the conspiracy to deprive the Plaintiff of his constitutional rights.

183. Each of the Defendants understood, accepted, and either explicitly or implicitly knew that his overt actions would result in the deprivation of the Plaintiff's rights as alleged herein.

184. As a direct and proximate cause of the acts described above, the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA has suffered severe physical, mental and

emotional injuries, and loss of enjoyment of life as heretofore alleged.

185. 42 U.S.C. §1983 provides a remedy for violation of these rights.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA demands compensatory and punitive damages against Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS and FANTIGRASSI, attorney fees, costs and trial by jury for all issues so triable by right.

COUNT VI
STATE TORT CLAIM AGAINST DEFENDANT CITY OF
MIRAMAR

186. The Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA realleges paragraphs 1-11, 15, 17, 19-20, 22, 24-112, 115, 121-124, 126-129, 145-157, 159-161, 163-166, 168-171, 173-179 and 181-185.

187. At all times material hereto, Defendant CITY OF MIRAMAR acted by and through his agents, employees and/or police officers.

188. At all times material hereto, individuals employed by the CITY OF MIRAMAR acted within the course and scope of their employment with said Defendant.

189. Defendant CITY OF MIRAMAR has a common law duty to protect others from the result of the negligent hiring, supervision and/or retention of its police officers, whose negligent or intentional acts, due to their positions as police officers, can foreseeably cause injuries to third parties.

190. Defendant CITY knew or should have known that Defendants

PIERSON, MANTESTA and GUESS were unfit to be hired and/or retained as a police officers.

191. Having negligently selected and hired PIERSON, MANTESTA and GUESS, it was unreasonable for the Defendant CITY to have failed to adequately supervise and/or discipline them.

192. It was foreseeable that Defendants would use their position, employed as police officers by Defendant CITY, to injure a third person.

193. The Plaintiff was placed in the zone of risk created by Defendant CITY's negligence in hiring and/or supervising and/or retention of Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA and GUESS.

194. As a direct and proximate result of the negligence of the agents, employees and/or officers of Defendant CITY OF MIRAMAR, the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA sustained injuries, for which said Defendant is vicariously liable as a matter of law.

195. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant CITY's negligent hiring and/or supervision and/or retention of Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, and GUESS Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA sustained injuries for which Defendant CITY is liable as a matter of law.

196. As a direct and proximate cause of the acts described above, the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA has suffered severe physical, mental and emotional injuries, and loss of enjoyment of life as heretofore alleged.

(A) At all times relevant hereto, Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA and GUESS were acting within the scope of their authority and acting as agents of

Defendant CITY OF MIRAMAR, pursuant to §768.28 and §30.07, Florida Statutes, rendering Defendant CITY OF MIRAMAR liable in its official capacity.

(B) Plaintiff has provided Defendants and the Florida Department of Insurance with notice pursuant to Florida Statute Section 768.28, and has satisfied all conditions precedent to maintaining this action. (Exhibit A).

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA demands compensatory damages against Defendant CITY OF MIRAMAR, costs and trial by jury on all issues so triable by right.

COUNT VII
42 U.S.C. §1983 CLAIM AGAINST DEFENDANT CITY OF
MIRAMAR

197. The Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA realleges paragraphs 1-11, 15, 17, 19-20, 22, 24-112, 115, 121-124, 126-129, 145-157, 159-161, 163-166, 168-171, 173-179 and 181-185.

198. At all times material hereto, Defendant CITY OF MIRAMAR, through its officers and agents, was charged with the responsibility of hiring, screening, training, supervising, disciplining and controlling officers of the City of Miramar Police Department.

199. At all times material hereto, Defendant CITY OF MIRAMAR, through its officers and agents, was deliberately indifferent in that the department either expressly or impliedly acknowledged and assented to the failure to train and/or supervise and/or control and/or otherwise screen employees of the Miramar

Police Department including, but not limited to, Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, and GUESS for dangerous propensities, lack of training and/or skill or other characteristics making said officers unfit to perform their duties.

200. At all times material hereto, Defendant CITY OF MIRAMAR, through its officers and agents, was deliberately indifferent to the rights of the public, including the Plaintiff, in that it failed to determine whether members of the City of Miramar Police Department, including Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, and GUESS, posed a threat to the public as a result of their propensity to commit unlawful acts.

201. At all times material hereto, Defendant CITY OF MIRAMAR, through its deliberate indifference, failed to ensure that the police officers of the City of Miramar Police Department did not violate the constitutional and statutory rights of citizens of the State of Florida, including the Plaintiff, while said officers were acting under color of state law for the City of Miramar Police Department.

202. At all times material hereto, Defendant CITY OF MIRAMAR permitted and tolerated the above described acts and thereby caused a pattern and practice of unjustified, unreasonable and illegal false arrests, detentions and/or prosecutions by police officers of the Miramar Police Department against members of the public, including Plaintiff, which violated their Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendment rights. Although such acts were improper, police officers involved were not prosecuted, and/or disciplined and/or subjected to retraining, and some of said incidents were, in fact, covered up with official

claims that their acts were justified and proper. As a result, police officers, including Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA and GUESS, were encouraged to believe that members of the public could be subjected to illegal arrests, detentions and/or prosecutions, and that said illegal arrests, detentions and/or prosecutions would be permitted by Defendant CITY OF MIRAMAR.

203. Defendant CITY OF MIRAMAR, through its officers or agents, has maintained a long-standing, widespread history of failure to properly hire and/or train and/or supervise and/or discipline its officers for, among other things, unlawful detentions and/or arrests and/or prosecutions, even though they had notice of such unlawful conduct by employees.

204. The foregoing acts, omissions, policies or customs of Defendant CITY OF MIRAMAR caused officers, including Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS, to believe that acts such as unlawful seizures and/or detentions, and/or arrests and/or prosecutions, among other things, would not be properly investigated, with the foreseeable result that officers, including Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA and GUESS, were more likely to make unlawful seizures and/or detentions and/or arrests and/or prosecutions and/or commit criminal acts.

205. The Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA has been a victim of said abuses of lawful authority, and said illegal acts were the foreseeable result of the previously described acts, omissions, policies or customs of said Defendant.

206. As a direct and proximate cause of the acts described above, the

Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA has suffered severe physical, mental and emotional injuries, and loss of enjoyment of life as heretofore alleged.

207. 42 U.S.C. §1983 provides a remedy for violation of these rights.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA demands compensatory damages against Defendant CITY OF MIRAMAR, attorney fees, costs and trial by jury on all issues so triable by right.

COUNT VIII
STATE TORT CLAIM AGAINST DEFENDANT FANTIGRASSI
FOR INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS

208. The Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA realleges paragraphs 1-7, 14, 16-17, 21, 23-112, 115-118, 121-124, 126-129, 131-4, 141-3, and 150-157.

209. Defendant FANTIGRASSI's conduct was extreme and outrageous and was intentional and/or done recklessly.

210. The above-mentioned acts were beyond the bounds of human decency, let alone the confines of the law, and were virtually certain to and did in fact result in emotional distress to the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA.

211. As a result of Defendant FANTIGRASSI's conduct, Plaintiff experienced and continues to experience severe emotional distress resulting in bodily harm.

212. As a direct and proximate cause of the acts described above, the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA has suffered severe physical, mental and emotional injuries, and loss of enjoyment of life as heretofore alleged.

(A) At all times relevant hereto, Defendant FANTIGRASSI was acting

outside the scope of his authority, and in bad faith or with malicious purpose or in a manner exhibiting wanton and willful disregard of human rights, rendering him individually liable.

(B) Plaintiff has provided Defendants and the Florida Department of Insurance with notice pursuant to Florida Statute Section 768.28 and has satisfied all conditions precedent to maintaining this action. (Exhibit A).

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA demands compensatory and punitive damages against Defendant FANTIGRASSI, costs and trial by jury on all issues so triable by right.

COUNT IX
42 U.S.C. §1983 CLAIM AGAINST DEFENDANT
FANTIGRASSI

213. The Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA realleges paragraphs 1-7, 14, 16-17, 21, 23-112, 115-118, 121-124, 126-129, 131-4, 138, 141-3, 150-157 and 209-212.

214. While Defendant FANTIGRASSI was acting under color of state and federal law as a deputy sheriff for the Broward County Sheriff's Office/Defendant LAMBERTI, he subjected the Plaintiff to the deprivation of rights and privileges secured to him under the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

215. The actions and conduct of Defendant FANTIGRASSI violated the rights of the Plaintiff to due process of law under the Fifth Amendment, to a fair trial under the Sixth Amendment, and to be free from unreasonable detention,

search and seizure under the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

216. Defendant FANTIGRASSI caused the prosecution to be continued against the Plaintiff when he knew or should have known that said prosecution was without probable cause. The matters known to him prior to and at the time he continued the prosecution would not have warranted a reasonable law enforcement officer to believe the Plaintiff had committed the alleged crimes.

217. Defendant FANTIGRASSI instituted and continued the interrogation of the Plaintiff when he knew or should have known that the Plaintiff did not understand his constitutional rights and that his coercive and illegal interrogation tactics would induce the Plaintiff to make false statements.

218. Defendant FANTIGRASSI acted under color of state law and with malice in aiding and abetting the continuation of the prosecution. Said prosecution was only able to continue as a result of his intentional acts providing false information, false sworn affidavits, false documents, false reports and false evidence to the criminal courts, the prosecutors, Plaintiff's criminal defense counsel, and the public.

219. As a direct and proximate cause of the acts described above, the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA has suffered severe physical, mental and emotional injuries, and loss of enjoyment of life as heretofore alleged.

220. 42 U.S.C. §1983 provides a remedy for violation of these rights.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA, demands

compensatory and punitive damages against Defendant FANTIGRASSI attorney fees, costs and trial by jury for all issues so triable by right.

COUNT X
42 U.S.C. §1983 CLAIM AGAINST DEFENDANT JENNE

221. The Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA realleges paragraphs 1-7, 13-14, 16-18, 21-138, 140-141, 150-157, 181-185, 209-212, and 214-220.

222. At all times material hereto, Defendant JENNE was responsible for adopting and implementing the rules and regulations in regard to hiring, screening, training, supervising, controlling, disciplining and assigning deputies and/or employees to their duties within the Broward County Sheriff's Office.

223. Defendant JENNE was deliberately indifferent to his duties in that he either expressly or impliedly acknowledged and assented to the failure to train, supervise, control or otherwise screen employees of the Broward County Sheriff's Office including, but not limited to, Defendant FANTIGRASSI, for dangerous propensities, lack of training and/or skill or other characteristics making said officers and employees unfit to perform their duties.

224. Defendant JENNE knew or should have known of the history of widespread abuses existing with respect to the hiring and/or training and/or supervision within the Broward County Sheriff's Office.

225. The conduct of Defendant JENNE in his failure to properly screen, select, train, supervise and/or discipline his deputy sheriffs and/or agents and/or employees, was deliberately indifferent to the constitutional rights of all persons,

including the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA.

226. Defendant JENNE abdicated his policymaking and oversight responsibilities, thereby allowing the deputy sheriffs and/or agents and/or employees to ignore the requirements of law and the policies of the Broward County Sheriff's Office.

227. The above acts and omissions of Defendant JENNE constitute a course of conduct and failure to act amounting to deliberate indifference to the rights, health, safety and welfare of the Plaintiff and those similarly situated, resulting in the deprivation of the Plaintiff's constitutional rights under state and federal law.

228. As a direct and proximate cause of the acts described above, the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA has suffered severe physical, mental and emotional injuries, and loss of enjoyment of life as heretofore alleged.

229. 42 U.S.C. §1983 provides a remedy for violation of these rights.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA demands compensatory and punitive damages against Defendant JENNE, attorneys fees, costs and trial by jury for all issues so triable by right.

COUNT XI
STATE TORT CLAIM AGAINST DEFENDANT LAMBERTI

230. The Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA realleges paragraphs 1-7, 12-14, 16-18, 21-141, 150-157.

231. At all times material hereto, Defendant LAMBERTI acted by and

through his agents, employees and/or deputy sheriffs.

232. At all times material hereto, individuals employed by Defendant LAMBERTI acted within the course and scope of their employment with said Defendant.

233. Defendant LAMBERTI has a common law duty to protect others from the result of the negligent hiring, supervision and/or retention of its police officers, whose negligent or intentional acts, due to their positions as police officers, can foreseeably cause injuries to third parties.

234. Defendant LAMBERTI knew or should have known that Defendant FANTIGRASSI was unfit to be hired as a deputy sheriff.

235. It was foreseeable that Defendant FANTIGRASSI would use his position, employed as a deputy sheriff by Defendant LAMBERTI, to injure a third person.

236. The Plaintiff was placed in the zone of risk created by Defendant LAMBERTI's negligence in hiring and/or supervising and/or retaining Defendant FANTIGRASSI.

237. As a direct and proximate result of the negligence of the agents, employees and/or deputy sheriffs of Defendant LAMBERTI, the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA sustained injuries, for which said Defendant is vicariously liable as a matter of law.

238. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant LAMBERTI's negligent hiring and/or supervision and/or retention of Defendant FANTIGRASSI, Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA sustained injuries for which Defendant CITY

is liable as a matter of law.

239. As a direct and proximate cause of the acts described above, the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA has suffered severe physical, mental and emotional injuries, and loss of enjoyment of life as heretofore alleged.

(A) At all times relevant hereto, Defendant FANTIGRASSI was acting within the scope of his authority and acting as agent of Defendant LAMBERTI, pursuant to §768.28 and §30.07, Florida Statutes, rendering Defendant LAMBERTI liable in his official capacity.

(B) Plaintiff has provided Defendant and the Florida Department of Insurance with notice pursuant to Florida Statute Section 768.28 and has satisfied all conditions precedent to maintaining this action. (Exhibit A).

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA demands compensatory damages against Defendant LAMBERTI, costs and trial by jury on all issues so triable by right.

COUNT XII
42 U.S.C. §1983 CLAIM AGAINST DEFENDANT LAMBERTI

240. The Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA realleges paragraphs 1-7, 12, 14, 16-8, 27-112, 113-124, 126-131, 134, 139-144, 150-157, 214-220, 222-229 and 231-239.

241. At all times material hereto, Defendant LAMBERTI, as Sheriff for Broward County, was charged with the responsibility of hiring, screening, training, supervising, disciplining and controlling officers of the Broward County Sheriff's Office.

242. At all times material hereto, Defendant LAMBERTI was deliberately indifferent in that he either expressly or impliedly acknowledged and assented to the failure to train and/or supervise and/or control and/or otherwise screen employees of the Broward County Sheriff's Office including, but not limited to, Defendant FANTIGRASSI, for dangerous propensities, lack of training and/or skill or other characteristics making said deputy sheriffs unfit to perform their duties.

243. At all times material hereto, Defendant LAMBERTI was deliberately indifferent to the rights of the public, including the Plaintiff, in that he failed to determine whether members of the Broward Sheriff's Office, including Defendant FANTIGRASSI, posed a threat to the public as a result of their propensity to commit unlawful acts.

244. At all times material hereto, Defendant LAMBERTI, through his deliberate indifference, failed to ensure that deputy sheriffs of Broward County Sheriff's Office did not violate the constitutional and statutory rights of citizens of the State of Florida, including the Plaintiff, while said deputy sheriffs were acting under color of state law for the Broward County Sheriff's Office.

245. At all times material hereto, Defendant LAMBERTI permitted and tolerated the above described acts and thereby caused a pattern and practice of unjustified, unreasonable and illegal false arrests, detentions and/or prosecutions by deputy sheriffs of the Broward County Sheriff's Office against members of the public, including Plaintiff, which violated their Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth

Amendment rights. Although such acts were improper, deputy sheriffs involved were not prosecuted, and/or disciplined and/or subjected to retraining, and some of said incidents were, in fact, covered up with official claims that their acts were justified and proper. As a result, Broward County deputy sheriffs, including Defendant FANTIGRASSI, were encouraged to believe that members of the public could be subjected to illegal arrests, detentions and/or prosecutions, and that said illegal arrests, detentions and/or prosecutions would be permitted by Defendant LAMBERTI.

246. Defendant LAMBERTI has maintained a system of review of incidents of abuse of lawful authority such as illegal and unlawful detentions and/or arrests and/or prosecutions, among other things, by deputy sheriffs, and complaints thereof, which has failed to identify the unlawful seizures by deputy sheriffs, and has failed to subject deputy sheriffs who employed such acts to appropriate discipline, and/or closer supervision and/or retraining, to the extent that it has become the de facto policy and custom of the Broward County Sheriff's Office to tolerate such acts by its deputy sheriffs.

247. The foregoing acts, omissions, policies or customs of Defendant LAMBERTI caused deputy sheriffs, including Defendant FANTIGRASSI, to believe that acts such as unlawful seizures and/or detentions, and/or arrests and/or prosecutions, among other things, would not be properly investigated, with the foreseeable result that deputy sheriffs, including Defendant FANTIGRASSI, were more likely to make unlawful seizures and/or detentions and/or arrests and/or

prosecutions.

248. The Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA has been a victim of said abuses of lawful authority, and said illegal acts were the foreseeable result of the previously described acts, omissions, policies or customs of said Defendant.

249. As a direct and proximate cause of the acts described above, the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA has suffered severe physical, mental and emotional injuries, and loss of enjoyment of life as heretofore alleged.

250. 42 U.S.C. §1983 provides a remedy for violation of these rights.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA demands compensatory damages against Defendant LAMBERTI, attorney fees, costs and trial by jury for all issues so triable by right.

COUNT XIII
VIOLATION OF §772.103(4), F.S. and/or 18 U.S.C. §1962(d)
CLAIM AGAINST DEFENDANTS PIERSON, MANTESTA,
GUESS, FANTIGRASSI AND JENNE

251. The Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA, as to Defendant PIERSON, realleges paragraphs 1-9, 15, 17, 19-20, 22, 24-112, 115, 121-124, 126-129, 147, and 150-157; as to Defendant MANTESTA realleges paragraphs 1-8, 10, 15, 17, 19-20, 22, 24-112, 115, 121-124, 126-129, 147, and 150-157; as to Defendant GUESS, realleges paragraphs 1-8, 11, 15, 17, 19-20, 22, 24-112, 115, 121-124, 126-129, 147 and 150-157; as to Defendant FANTIGRASSI realleges paragraphs 1-7, 14, 16-18, 21, 23-112, 115-118, 121-124, 126-129, 131-4, 141-3, and 150-157; as to Defendant JENNE realleges paragraphs 1-7, 13-14, 16-18, 21-

138, 140-141, 150-157.

252. Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS, FANTIGRASSI and JENNE are persons under §1.01, F.S. and/or 18 U.S.C. §1961(3).

253. The Broward Sheriff's Office and the Miramar Police Department are enterprises within the meaning of §772.102(3), Florida Statutes, and/or 18 U.S.C. §1961(4). The relationship between Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS, FANTIGRASSI and JENNE constitutes an enterprise under §772.102(3), Florida Statutes, and/or 18 U.S.C. §1961(4), and the above-named persons have engaged in a pattern of conspiracy and criminal activities in violation of §772.103 et. seq, F.S..

254. The relationship between Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS, FANTIGRASSI and JENNE constitutes an association-in-fact enterprise under §772.102(3), F.S. and/or 18 U.S.C. §1961(4) and the above named persons have engaged in a pattern of conspiracy and racketeering and/or criminal activities in violation of §772.103, F.S. and/or 18 U.S.C. §1962, et. seq.

255. In violation of §772.103(4), F.S. and/or 18 U.S.C. §1962 (d), Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA and GUESS conspired with Defendant FANTIGRASSI in an agreement, the objective of which was in substantive violation of §772.103(2) and (3), F.S. and/or 18 U.S.C. §1962(b) and ©, with an awareness of the essential nature and scope of the enterprise and with an intent to participate in it.

256. Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS and FANTIGRASSI

agreed to enter into a conspiracy to violate the provision of §772.103(2) and (3), F.S. and/or 18 U.S.C. §1962(b) and (c) as described herein. As evidence of this agreement, Defendants conspired to fabricate, tamper with, and conceal evidence, and tamper with witnesses, in furtherance of this conspiracy in violation of §914.22 and §918.13, F.S. and/or 18 U.S.C. 1512(b)(3), for the purpose of corruptly influencing the due administration of justice and knowingly hindering, delaying, or preventing the communication to a law enforcement officer or judge of the State of Florida and/or the United States of information relating to the commission of a criminal offense and/or a Federal offense in violation of 18 U.S.C. §242.

257. In furtherance of this conspiracy to fabricate and tamper with evidence, Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA and GUESS conspired with Defendant FANTIGRASSI to knowingly make and present false sworn affidavits, false documents, false reports and other false evidence which caused the indictment against the Plaintiff to be entered on January 11, 1984, in Broward County, Florida.

(A) Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS and FANTIGRASSI knew that Plaintiff was a mentally challenged juvenile and therefore not intellectually capable of understanding his Miranda rights or the consequences of abandoning such rights, yet they falsely testified under oath in the prosecution of a capital felony that they did not know Plaintiff was mentally challenged. These false statements were part of a plan to ensure that the Plaintiff's

tape recorded statement, in the form of a coerced false confession, and the only evidence against him, would be admissible in court.

(B) Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS, and FANTIGRASSI further falsely testified that Plaintiff had made a free and deliberate choice to waive his rights and make said statement, when in fact they knew that said confession was coerced by intimidation and deception and therefore inadmissible.

(C) Defendants MANTESTA, GUESS, PIERSON and FANTIGRASSI repeatedly interrogated Plaintiff and/or took him to the crime scene while further interrogating him, mentally and physically wearing Plaintiff down.

(D) On January 11, 1984 and from May 14, 1984 to July 16, 1984 and from July 25, 1984 to August 3, 1984, Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS and FANTIGRASSI further gave false testimony as to alleged material facts and statements allegedly made by Plaintiff.

(E) On January 11, 1984 and from May 14, 1984 to July 16, 1984 and from July 25, 1984 to August 3, 1984, Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS and FANTIGRASSI conspired to continue to make false statements under oath when they knew or should have known that Plaintiff was not the perpetrator of the crimes for which he was charged.

258. Defendant JENNE conspired to violate provisions of §772.103(2) and (3), F.S. and/or 18 U.S.C. §1962 et seq. by interfering with the due administration

of justice, improperly terminating felony investigations, securing indictments and verdicts based on false testimony and false evidence, and, in violation of §914.22 and §918.13, F.S. and/or 18 U.S.C. §1512(b)(3), withholding, concealing or destroying evidence and records pertaining to the illegal conduct of his agents that was also in violation of 18 U.S.C. §242, against Plaintiff and others, thereby hindering, delaying, or preventing the communication to a law enforcement officer or judge of the State of Florida and/or the United States of information relating to the commission of a criminal and/or a Federal offense and causing additional and separate injuries to the Plaintiff and others, in violation of §772.103(2) and (3) and/or 18 U.S.C. §1962 (b) and (c).

259. Defendant JENNE conspired to violate provisions of §772.103, et seq., F.S. and/or 18 U.S.C. §1962 et seq. by aiding and abetting the proscribed conduct of his employees, conspired to conceal and cover up such conduct, and failed to report the criminal conduct of his employees, in violation of §914.22, F.S. and/or 18 U.S.C. 1512(b)(3) and deliberately perpetuated the continuous pattern of racketeering and/or criminal activities and ongoing obstruction of justice, which directly caused injuries to multiple victims including Plaintiff, thus facilitating and furthering the affairs of the enterprise in violation of §772.103(4), F.S. and/or 18 U.S.C. §1962(d).

260. Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS and FANTIGRASSI, in concert with each other and with the intent to conceal and defraud, conspired and came to a meeting of the minds whereby they would conceal the wrongdoing of

said Defendants' conduct against Plaintiff.

261. As detailed more fully herein, Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS, FANTIGRASSI and JENNE, for the purpose of financial gain and expansion of the City of Miramar Police Department and the Broward County Sheriff's Office, have engaged in a conspiracy to further and facilitate the affairs of the enterprise conducted through a pattern of racketeering and/or criminal activity, of which the Plaintiff is but one victim, which have a common theme with similar purposes, results, and/or methods of commission, the continuity of which is evidenced herein and threatens to continue into the future.

262. Defendants have joined in and participated in maintaining and continuing the ongoing pattern of criminal conduct of the enterprise from 1983 to the present day.

263. Plaintiff suffered irreparable damages and personal injury in the deprivation of his Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendment rights, having been wrongfully tried for a capital felony and having been wrongfully incarcerated for a period of twenty-five years as a direct result of the continuing pattern and practice of illegal activities as listed above.

264. Plaintiff was injured in his business and property in the form of lost employment, employment opportunities, wages and other compensation, as well as personal injuries and actual physical harm, as a direct result of the predicate acts involved in this continuing pattern and practice of illegal activities as listed above and by reason of the above violation of §772.103(4), F.S. and/or 18 U.S.C.

§1962(d).

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA demands judgment against Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS, FANTIGRASSI and JENNE, individually, jointly and severally, in an amount that is adjudged as fair and reasonable, treble damages, plus costs, disbursements, reasonable attorney's fees, interest, and whatever other relief the Court deems just and equitable and trial by jury for all issues so triable by right.

COUNT XIV
VIOLATION OF §772.103(2), F.S. and/or 18 U.S.C. §1962(b) CLAIM
AGAINST DEFENDANTS PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS AND
FANTIGRASSI

265. The Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA, as to Defendant PIERSON realleges paragraphs 1-9, 15, 17, 19-20, 22, 24-112, 115, 121-124, 126-129, 147, and 150-157; as to Defendant MANTESTA realleges paragraphs 1-8, 10, 15, 17, 19-20, 22, 24-112, 115, 121-124, 126-129, 147, and 150-157; as to Defendant GUESS, realleges paragraphs 1-8, 11, 15, 17, 19-20, 22, 24-112, 115, 121-124, 126-129, 147 and 150-157; as to Defendant FANTIGRASSI realleges paragraphs 1-7, 14, 16-18, 21, 23-112, 115-118, 121-124, 126-129, 131-4, 141-3, and 150-157.

266. In violation of §772.103(2), F.S. and/or 18 U.S.C. §1962(b), Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA and GUESS conspired with Defendant FANTIGRASSI to maintain an interest in and/or control of an enterprise through a pattern of racketeering and/or criminal activity, the activities of which enterprise

affect interstate commerce.

267. In violation of 18 U.S.C. §1512(b)(3) and/or §914.22 and §918.13, F.S., relating to tampering with witnesses and evidence and/or the obstruction of justice from December 28, 1983 through the end of trial on or about August 3, 1984, Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA and GUESS conspired with Defendant FANTIGRASSI, utilizing the state and interstate telephone system in furtherance of a continuing pattern and practice of racketeering and/or criminal activities with the purpose of concealing their deliberate violation of Plaintiff's constitutional rights, an offense under 18 U.S.C. §242, and to corruptly obstruct the due administration of justice and defraud the legal system.

268. In violation of §772.103(2), F.S. and/or 18 U.S.C. §1512, relating to the obstruction of justice, from December 28, 1983 through the end of trial on or about August 3, 1984, Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA and GUESS conspired with Defendant FANTIGRASSI, to corruptly and deliberately frame and convict Plaintiff for a crime he did not commit.

(A) From December 28, 1983 to September 20, 1984, in violation of §918.13, F.S., Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS and FANTIGRASSI conspired with each other and/or the above named persons to fabricate, tamper with and conceal evidence as detailed herein for the purpose of concealing exculpatory evidence and presenting false evidence, false reports and false affidavits to the prosecutors, the courts and the public.

(B) From December 28, 1983 to September 20, 1984, in violation of

§914.22, F.S., said Defendants knowingly engaged in misleading conduct towards other persons to induce them to testify untruthfully in an official proceeding and to prevent the communication of information relating to the commission of an offense to a judge of the State of Florida.

(C) From January 11, 1984 to July 16, 1984 and from July 25, 1984 to August 3, 1984, in furtherance of this conspiracy to fabricate and tamper with evidence, Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS and FANTIGRASSI conspired with each other and/or the above named persons to make false statements under oath in an official proceeding relating to the prosecution of a capital felony, as detailed herein, for the purpose of corruptly influencing the due administration of justice.

(D) From December 28, 1983 to the present day, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1512(b)(3), said Defendants have knowingly hindered, delayed, or prevented the communication to a law enforcement officer or judge of the United States of information relating to the commission of a Federal offense in violation of 18 U.S.C. §242.

269. Plaintiff suffered irreparable damages and personal injury in the deprivation of his Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendment rights, having been wrongfully tried for a capital felony and having been wrongfully incarcerated for a period of twenty-five years as a direct result of the continuing pattern and practice of illegal activities as listed above.

270. Plaintiff was injured in his business and property in the form of lost

employment, employment opportunities, wages and other compensation, as well as personal injuries and actual physical harm, as a direct result of the predicate acts involved in this continuing pattern and practice of illegal activities as listed above and by reason of the above violation of Florida Statute §772.103(2) and 18 U.S.C. §1962(b).

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA demands judgment against Defendants, individually, jointly and severally, in an amount that is adjudged as fair and reasonable, treble damages, plus costs, disbursements, reasonable attorney's fees, interest, and whatever other relief the Court deems just and equitable and trial by jury for all issues so triable by right..

COUNT XV
VIOLATION OF §772.103(3), F.S. and/or 18 U.S.C. §1962(c)
CLAIM AGAINST DEFENDANTS PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS,
FANTIGRASSI AND JENNE

271. The Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA, as to Defendants The Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA, as to Defendant PIERSON realleges paragraphs 1-9, 15, 17, 19-20, 22, 24-112, 115, 121-124, 126-129, 147, and 150-157; as to Defendant MANTESTA realleges paragraphs 1-8, 10, 15, 17, 19-20, 22, 24-112, 115, 121-124, 126-129, 147, and 150-157; as to Defendant GUESS realleges paragraphs 1-8, 11, 15, 17, 19-20, 22, 24-112, 115, 121-124, 126-129, 147 and 150-157; as to Defendant FANTIGRASSI realleges paragraphs 1-7, 14, 16-18, 21, 23-112, 115-118, 121-124, 126-129, 131-4, 141-3, and 150-157; as to Defendant JENNE realleges paragraphs 1-7, 13-14, 16-18, 21-138, 140-141, 150-

157.

272. The relationship between Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA and GUESS, FANTIGRASSI, and JENNE constitutes an association-in-fact enterprise under §772.102(3), F.S., 18 U.S.C. §1961(4) and the above named persons have engaged in a pattern of conspiracy and racketeering and/or criminal activities in violation of §772.103, F.S. and 18 U.S.C. §1962, et. seq.

273. In violation of §772.103(3), F.S. and 18 U.S.C. §1962(c), Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA and GUESS conspired with Defendant FANTIGRASSI to participate in the affairs of an enterprise through a pattern of racketeering and/or criminal activity and predicate acts as herein described. The persons named above aided and abetted each other, conducted and participated directly or indirectly in the conduct and affairs of the enterprise and/or associated themselves with the enterprise through a pattern of racketeering and/or criminal activity by the predicate acts listed herein. Those specific acts included racketeering and conspiracy, and were of an ongoing nature continuing into the future.

274. Defendant JENNE was part of the conspiracy and the enterprise at all times material herein.

275. As detailed more fully herein, in violation of §772.103(3), Florida Statutes and/or 18 U.S.C. §1962(c) Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS, FANTIGRASSI, and JENNE, for the purpose of financial gain and expansion of the City of Miramar Police Department, and the Broward County Sheriff's Office,

have committed various proscribed acts of obstruction of justice and engaged in a pattern of racketeering and/or criminal activity, of which the Plaintiff is but one victim, which have a common theme with similar purposes, results, and/or methods of commission, the continuity of which is evidenced herein and threatens to continue into the future.

276. Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS, FANTIGRASSI and JENNE have joined in and participated in maintaining and continuing the pattern of criminal conduct of the enterprise from 1983 to the present day.

277. Plaintiff suffered irreparable damages and personal injury in the deprivation of his Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendment rights, having been wrongfully tried for a capital felony and having been wrongfully incarcerated for a period of twenty-five years as a direct result of the continuing pattern and practice of illegal activities as listed above.

278. Plaintiff was injured in his business and property in the form of lost employment, employment opportunities, wages and other compensation, as well as personal injuries and actual physical harm, as a direct result of the predicate acts involved in this continuing pattern and practice of illegal activities as listed above and by reason of the above violation of §772.103(3), F.S. and/or 18 U.S.C. §1962(c).

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff ANTHONY CARAVELLA demands judgment against Defendants PIERSON, MANTESTA, GUESS, FANTIGRASSI, and JENNE, individually, jointly and severally, in an amount that is adjudged as

fair and reasonable, treble damages, plus costs, disbursements, reasonable attorney's fees, interest, and whatever other relief the Court deems just and equitable and trial by jury for all issues so triable by right.

DATED this ____ day of June, 2011.

HEYER & ASSOCIATES, P.A.
Attorneys for Plaintiff
1311 SE 4th Avenue
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33316
(954) 522-4922 / (561) 833-1068
Fax: (954) 522-4955

BY: _____
BARBARA A. HEYER
BAR NO. 346691

http://articles.sun-sentinel.com/2011-06-28/news/fl-anthony-caravella-dna-lawsuit-20110628_1_anthony-caravella-miramar-officers-dna-evidence

Broward man freed by DNA sues Miramar, Sheriff's Office
Anthony Caravella served nearly 26 years in prison
June 28, 2011|By Paula McMahon, Sun Sentinel

A Broward man who spent almost 26 years in prison for a murder and rape that he did not commit is suing the Broward Sheriff's Office, the city of Miramar, and several former officers who, the lawsuit alleges, lied and hid evidence that should have set him free early in the investigation.

Anthony Caravella was 15, and mentally challenged, when Miramar police and the Broward Sheriff's Office framed him for the 1983 slaying, according to the civil lawsuit filed Tuesday in Broward Circuit Court.

DNA evidence freed Caravella in September 2009 and he was formally exonerated six months later. The Broward Public Defender's Office fought to clear him after the Sun Sentinel and Caravella's youngest brother raised concerns about the case in 2001. The suit seeks unspecified damages from the city and the Sheriff's Office, as well as disgraced former Sheriff Ken Jenne, former Miramar Major Tony Fantigrassi, and former Miramar officers George Pierson Jr., William Mantesta and Bill Guess — who are all sued individually as well as in their official capacities.

The law enforcement officers "fabricated evidence, concealed exculpatory evidence, tampered with witnesses, made ... false reports and documents, lied on sworn affidavits, and coerced a false confession by intimidation and deception from [Caravella], who they knew was a mentally challenged person," according to the lawsuit. "As a direct result of these illegal actions ... [Caravella] was maliciously prosecuted and falsely imprisoned." Caravella's lawyer, Barbara Heyer, has won multi-million dollar judgments for her clients from several South Florida police agencies. Among them was \$2 million from the Sheriff's Office for Jerry Frank Townsend, a mentally challenged man who was exonerated by DNA after serving 22 years of a life sentence for the murders of six women. The settlement in Townsend's case specifically named Fantigrassi and Jenne. Caravella's lawsuit alleges that the Miramar officers coerced him into making self-incriminating statements by beating him and screaming at him. They arrested a female friend of his and told him she would be set free if he gave them a statement.

In an effort to protect the girl, Caravella agreed to tell them what they wanted to hear, Heyer wrote. The officers then drove him to the crime scene, showed him photographs of the evidence and fed him details of the crime before taking taped statements from him over several days, the lawsuit alleged.

When he still got many details wrong, the officers made up evidence, including making stab marks on an outline of the body and claiming Caravella made the marks to show where the victim was stabbed 29 times. They also hid evidence that suggested other suspects were responsible and Caravella could not be guilty, Heyer wrote.

Fantigrassi, a sheriff's deputy at the time, interrogated Caravella alone for hours and claimed a polygraph test showed he was lying but no evidence supporting that was ever

turned over to the defense, Heyer wrote. The officers conspired to ensure Caravella was prosecuted and wrongfully convicted, she wrote.

Miramar, the Sheriff's Office, Jenne and the individual officers helped protect and conceal a pattern of behavior that led to wrongful convictions and bad police work, according to the lawsuit. In addition to allegations of violating Caravella's civil and constitutional rights, the lawsuit alleges that Jenne, Fantigrassi, Pierson, Mantesta and Guess were part of a racketeering conspiracy that resulted in Caravella being convicted and there was a pattern of wrongful convictions in Broward.

The lawsuit also alleges that Jenne had access to information during his tenure that could have proved Caravella was innocent, an apparent reference to DNA testing done in the Sheriff's lab in 2001 that failed to clear Caravella — though the same tests done years later at an independent lab exonerated him.

"They can never fix it but they can at least try to make it right," Caravella told the Sun Sentinel in a recent interview about the case and his years in prison.

Now 43, Caravella has a job doing unskilled work on construction sites. He said he's enjoying his freedom though he faces many challenges.

"It's a lot tougher than I thought it was going to be," Caravella said. "But I think I'm doing OK."

Jim Lejedal, Sheriff's Office spokesman, said the agency doesn't comment on pending lawsuits "particularly involving people who no longer work here." Jenne resigned in 2007 before going to federal prison for public corruption offenses and Fantigrassi retired from police work in 2005.

Miramar police referred questions to the city attorney's staff who could not be reached for comment despite a phone message and email to the lawyer.

The November 1983 murder of Ada Cox Jankowski, 58, of Miramar, remains unsolved though prosecutors and police identified a chief suspect, Anthony Martinez in September 2010. Martinez, the victim's neighbor, was the last person seen with Jankowski alive; testing in 2010 linked his DNA to evidence found on her body. Police stopped questioning him early in the investigation after his mother objected to him cooperating. Martinez, 44, died of a heart attack in November 2010.

pmcmahon@tribune.com or 954-356-4533

http://articles.sun-sentinel.com/2011-06-28/news/fl-anthony-caravella-dna-lawsuit-20110628_1_anthony-caravella-miramar-officers-dna-evidence

Broward man freed by DNA sues Miramar, Sheriff's Office
Anthony Caravella served nearly 26 years in prison
June 28, 2011|By Paula McMahon, Sun Sentinel

A Broward man who spent almost 26 years in prison for a murder and rape that he did not commit is suing the Broward Sheriff's Office, the city of Miramar, and several former officers who, the lawsuit alleges, lied and hid evidence that should have set him free early in the investigation.

Anthony Caravella was 15, and mentally challenged, when Miramar police and the Broward Sheriff's Office framed him for the 1983 slaying, according to the civil lawsuit filed Tuesday in Broward Circuit Court.

DNA evidence freed Caravella in September 2009 and he was formally exonerated six months later. The Broward Public Defender's Office fought to clear him after the Sun Sentinel and Caravella's youngest brother raised concerns about the case in 2001. The suit seeks unspecified damages from the city and the Sheriff's Office, as well as disgraced former Sheriff Ken Jenne, former Miramar Major Tony Fantigrassi, and former Miramar officers George Pierson Jr., William Mantesta and Bill Guess — who are all sued individually as well as in their official capacities.

The law enforcement officers "fabricated evidence, concealed exculpatory evidence, tampered with witnesses, made ... false reports and documents, lied on sworn affidavits, and coerced a false confession by intimidation and deception from [Caravella], who they knew was a mentally challenged person," according to the lawsuit. "As a direct result of these illegal actions ... [Caravella] was maliciously prosecuted and falsely imprisoned." Caravella's lawyer, Barbara Heyer, has won multi-million dollar judgments for her clients from several South Florida police agencies. Among them was \$2 million from the Sheriff's Office for Jerry Frank Townsend, a mentally challenged man who was exonerated by DNA after serving 22 years of a life sentence for the murders of six women. The settlement in Townsend's case specifically named Fantigrassi and Jenne. Caravella's lawsuit alleges that the Miramar officers coerced him into making self-incriminating statements by beating him and screaming at him. They arrested a female friend of his and told him she would be set free if he gave them a statement.

In an effort to protect the girl, Caravella agreed to tell them what they wanted to hear, Heyer wrote. The officers then drove him to the crime scene, showed him photographs of the evidence and fed him details of the crime before taking taped statements from him over several days, the lawsuit alleged.

When he still got many details wrong, the officers made up evidence, including making stab marks on an outline of the body and claiming Caravella made the marks to show where the victim was stabbed 29 times. They also hid evidence that suggested other suspects were responsible and Caravella could not be guilty, Heyer wrote.

Fantigrassi, a sheriff's deputy at the time, interrogated Caravella alone for hours and claimed a polygraph test showed he was lying but no evidence supporting that was ever

turned over to the defense, Heyer wrote. The officers conspired to ensure Caravella was prosecuted and wrongfully convicted, she wrote.

Miramar, the Sheriff's Office, Jenne and the individual officers helped protect and conceal a pattern of behavior that led to wrongful convictions and bad police work, according to the lawsuit. In addition to allegations of violating Caravella's civil and constitutional rights, the lawsuit alleges that Jenne, Fantigrassi, Pierson, Mantesta and Guess were part of a racketeering conspiracy that resulted in Caravella being convicted and there was a pattern of wrongful convictions in Broward.

The lawsuit also alleges that Jenne had access to information during his tenure that could have proved Caravella was innocent, an apparent reference to DNA testing done in the Sheriff's lab in 2001 that failed to clear Caravella — though the same tests done years later at an independent lab exonerated him.

"They can never fix it but they can at least try to make it right," Caravella told the Sun Sentinel in a recent interview about the case and his years in prison.

Now 43, Caravella has a job doing unskilled work on construction sites. He said he's enjoying his freedom though he faces many challenges.

"It's a lot tougher than I thought it was going to be," Caravella said. "But I think I'm doing OK."

Jim LeJedal, Sheriff's Office spokesman, said the agency doesn't comment on pending lawsuits "particularly involving people who no longer work here." Jenne resigned in 2007 before going to federal prison for public corruption offenses and Fantigrassi retired from police work in 2005.

Miramar police referred questions to the city attorney's staff who could not be reached for comment despite a phone message and email to the lawyer.

The November 1983 murder of Ada Cox Jankowski, 58, of Miramar, remains unsolved though prosecutors and police identified a chief suspect, Anthony Martinez in September 2010. Martinez, the victim's neighbor, was the last person seen with Jankowski alive; testing in 2010 linked his DNA to evidence found on her body. Police stopped questioning him early in the investigation after his mother objected to him cooperating. Martinez, 44, died of a heart attack in November 2010.

pmcmahon@tribune.com or 954-356-4533

POLYGRAPH REPORT

Prepared by

Sgt. Tony Fantigrassi
Broward Sheriffs Office
Homicide Unit



GEORGE A. BRESCHER
SHERIFF

OFFICE OF THE
SHERIFF
BROWARD COUNTY

P. O. BOX 9507
FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA 33310

DATE: January 4, 1984

IN REPLY REFER TO:

REPORT

SUBMITTED TO: Detective G.H. Pierson, Jr.
Miramar Police Department
Criminal Investigations

ARRANGEMENTS:

On December 30, 1983 at 1:30PM Anthony Caravella, a juvenile, voluntarily submitted to a polygraph examination at the Broward Sheriffs Office. Caravella's mother, Lorraine Dees, was also present and gave her consent.

It was the understanding of this examiner that the primary purpose of the examination was to determine if Caravella had been truthful when he made statements to the Miramar Detectives (case 83-11-291) that he had been present, but not involved, when the victim, Ada Cox Jankowski, a 58 year old white female, was abducted and taken behind Miramar Elementary School where she was raped, beaten, and stabbed to death. During a taped statement to the Miramar Detectives Caravella admitted being one of four (4) persons present at the time of the crime, but denied that he had been directly involved in any phase of the murder.

PRE-TEST INTERVIEW:

During the pre-test phase Caravella reiterated what he had told the Miramar Detectives during his taped statement. During further questions by this Examiner, however, Caravella admitted that he was more involved then what he had originally indicated.

Caravella said he was involved with three (3) other people. He identified one as Steve Chappell, and another as only Don. He said he did not know the name of the third person. Caravella said that they had previously talked about looking for a women to rape and kill and went out about 2:45-3:00AM on November 5, 1983 for that purpose.

While driving around in Chappell's car they observed the victim walking alone along the roadway and forced her into the backseat of the car.

Polygraph Report - Page Two

They drove to Miramar Elementary School where the victim was forced out of the car. Caravella admitted he first punched the victim in the face several times to quiet her screams for help. When the victim continued screaming he continued hitting her. After the victim fell to the ground he kicked her in the face several more times. Caravella said he initially kept the victim pinned to the ground by placing his forearm in her throat as she continued to struggle on the ground. Next, Caravella said Don pulled the victims pants off and he pulled the victims blouse up over her breast. The victim was held to the ground while she was raped by Chappell, Don, and the other unknown person. Caravella denied having sex with the victim.

After the rape Don took a knife he had concealed in the sock of his right leg and stabbed the victim in the chest. As the victim pleaded "please don't kill me, I'll give you anything you want" Chappell took the knife from Don and stabbed the victim several more times in the chest. Caravella then took the knife from Chappell and also stabbed the victim, as did the unknown person. The knife was passed around a second time and everyone, except for Caravella, stabbed the victim a second time. Caravella said the victim had also been stabbed in the face and legs, but was not certain who was responsible.

According to Caravella, following the murder Chappell warned everyone not to say anything. Chappell then took the victims purse and dumped the contents out keeping some small change for himself. He then threw the purse in the roadway. Later that same morning Caravella said he retrieved the purse and hid it in a garbage can.

When the body was discovered Caravella was still in the area and returned to the crime scene to view the investigation. He said that he was unable to view the body or evidence, however, because the scene was roped off and he could not get close enough.

PROCEDURE:

The examination utilized equipment, which indicated and recorded on a moving chart, relative changes in blood pressure, rate and strength of pulse beat, galvanic skin response, and breathing patterns.

During the course of the examination the following relevant questions were asked:

Question 43 - Did you, yourself, have any sex with the old lady (victim) at anytime?
Answer "NO"

Question 44 - Have you lied to me when you say that you beat and stabbed the old lady?
Answer "NO"

Question 45 - Have you lied when you say you, steve (chappell), Don and the other boy beat and stabbed the old lady last Nov. 5th?
Answer "NO"

Polygraph Report - Page Three

RESULTS:

It is the opinion of this examiner that Caravella's polygraph charts show both strong and consistent reactions to question 43 (Did you, yourself, have any sex with the old lady at anytime?), and strong but inconsistent reactions to question 45 (Have you lied when you say you, Steve (Chappell), Don and the other boy beat and stabbed the old lady last Nov. 5th?).

POST-TEST INTERVIEW:

During the post-test interview Caravella admitted he was deceptive to question 43 (Did you, yourself, have any sex with the old lady at any time?). He admitted he had fondled the victims breast after pulling up her blouse, and then having intercourse with her.

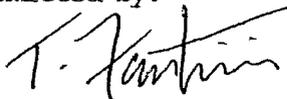
Finally, this examiner asked Caravella if the victim had been beaten or assaulted in any other manner that hadn't been discussed and he added that the victim had been beaten with a chair over the head by Chappell.

Following the further admissions Detective Pierson was asked to continue the interview. This examiner pursued the post-test interview no further and conducted no other tests.

CONCLUSIONS:

It is the opinion of this examiner that Anthony Caravella was DECEPTIVE when he answered NO to question 43 (Did you, yourself, have any sex with the old lady at anytime?). Furthermore, it is this examiner's opinion that Anthony Caravella was TRUTHFUL when he answered NO to question 44 (Have you lied to me when you say that you beat and stabbed the old lady?). Unfortunately, the results concerning question 45 (Have you lied when you say you, Steve, Don and the other boy beat and stabbed the old lady last Nov. 5th?) are INCONCLUSIVE. Further testing and/or interrogation may be needed to reach a conclusion.

Submitted by:



Sgt. Tony Fantigrassi
Examiner

STATEMENT OF CONSENT

CASE: 83-11-291

TIME: 1:35 PM

DATE: 12/30/83

I, Anthony Caravella have been advised by _____
Sgt. T. Fantigrassi Title EXAMINER

and understand that I have the right to remain silent and do not
have to say or do anything unless I choose to do so and that any-
thing I say or do may be used against me in a court of law. Further,
I have been advised and understand that I have the right to have
an Attorney present with me during any questioning now or in the
future, and if I cannot afford an Attorney, the Court will appoint
one to represent me, free of charge, and I may remain silent until
I have an opportunity to consult with an Attorney.

Fully understanding the above, I, Anthony Caravella
do hereby voluntarily, without duress, coercion, promise of reward
or immunity, submit to a polygraph (lie detector) examination, hav-
ing had said technique explained to my satisfaction, and hereby re-
lease the Broward Sheriff's Office and the Examiner administering
this examination from all claims resulting from or arising out of
this examination. Furthermore, I knowingly and intelligently waive
my right to have an Attorney present at this time.

Anthony Caravella
PERSON BEING EXAMINED

Witness: Lorraine Dus
Mather

Sgt. T. Fantigrassi
EXAMINER

CASE 83-11-291
TIME 1:33 PM
DATE 12/30/83

PARENT/GUARDIAN
JUVENILE POLYGRAPH CONSENT

I, Lorraine Dees, the parent/guardian of
Anthony Canavella age 15, do hereby de-
clare that I voluntarily consent and agree to allow said child to
submit to a polygraph examination to be given by a Polygraph Ex-
aminer employed by the Sheriff's Office, for Broward County,
Florida.

In consideration of and as an inducement for the polygraph examiner
to give said child the polygraph examination, I, as the parent/
guardian of said child, do hereby release the Broward Sheriff's
Office from any and all manner of damage, actions, suits, claims
and demands, of whatsoever kind, resulting directly or indirectly
from said child taking the examination or the transmitting and util-
ization of the results and opinions thereof.

Also, I agree to abide by the conditions stated on the attached form,
which said child has my permission to sign.

Lorraine Dees
Signature of Parent/Guardian

Det. William Guess
Witness Miramar Police

Sgt. T. Pantibrassi
Polygraph Examiner



GEORGE A. BRESCHER
SHERIFF

OFFICE OF THE
SHERIFF
BROWARD COUNTY

P. O. BOX 9507
FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA 33310



DATE: January 4, 1984

IN REPLY REFER TO:

REPORT

SUBMITTED TO: Detective G.H. Pierson, Jr.
Miramar Police Department
Criminal Investigations

ARRANGEMENTS:

On Saturday morning, December 31, 1983 at 1:00AM Ray Stephen Chappell voluntarily submitted to a polygraph examination at the Broward Sheriffs Office.

Prior to the examination Chappell read and signed a form consenting to take the test, and waived his Miranda Rights.

It was the understanding of this examiner that the primary purpose of the examination was to determine if Chappell was truthful when he said he was not present and did not participate in any fashion in the murder of Ada Cox Jankowski on November 5, 1983 behind Miramar Elementary School.

PRE-TEST INTERVIEW:

During the pre-test interview Chappell said he had first learned of the murder from the newspapers. After reading the stories he began telling people that he knew someone who knew another person who knew who did the murder. Chappell then added that he really didn't know anyone and was only bragging because he has a "big mouth".

Chappell said he could not remember for sure where he was at the time of the murder, but felt he was most likely at home sleeping. He estimated he would have gone to bed around midnight.

Chappell denied that he was in any way involved in the murder and added that he could never kill anyone. Chappell said he felt he was being "framed" for reasons he could not explain.

PROCEDURE:

The examination utilized equipment, which indicated and recorded

Polygraph Report - Page Two

on a moving chart, relative changes in blood pressure, rate and strength of pulse beat, galvanic skin response, and breathing patterns.

During the course of the examination the following relevant questions were asked:

- A) Were you in any way involved in the murder of the lady behind Miramar Elementary School last November 5th?
Answer "NO"
- B) Did you participate in the murder of the old lady last November 5th behind Miramar Elementary School?
Answer "NO"
- C) Did you stab the lady behind the school last November?
Answer "NO"
- D) Did you stab or beat the old lady behind the Miramar School last November?
Answer "NO"

CONCLUSION:

It is the opinion of this examiner that Ray Stephen Chappell was TRUTHFUL when he answered NO to the relevant questions asked during this examination.

Submitted by:



Sgt. Tony Fantigrassi
Examiner

STATEMENT OF CONSENT

CASE: 83-11-271
TIME: 1:07 AM
DATE: 12/31/83

I, RAY STEPHEN CHAPPELL have been advised by _____
SGT. TONY FANTIGRASSI Title EXAMINER

and understand that I have the right to remain silent and do not have to say or do anything unless I choose to do so and that anything I say or do may be used against me in a court of law. Further, I have been advised and understand that I have the right to have an Attorney present with me during any questioning now or in the future, and if I cannot afford an Attorney, the Court will appoint one to represent me, free of charge, and I may remain silent until I have an opportunity to consult with an Attorney.

Fully understanding the above, I, RAY STEPHEN CHAPPELL do hereby voluntarily, without duress, coercion, promise of reward or immunity, submit to a polygraph (lie detector) examination, having had said technique explained to my satisfaction, and hereby release the Broward Sheriff's Office and the Examiner administering this examination from all claims resulting from or arising out of this examination. Furthermore, I knowingly and intelligently waive my right to have an Attorney present at this time.

Ray Chappell
PERSON BEING EXAMINED

SGT. T. FANTIGRASSI
EXAMINER